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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Why Was the Resolution to Adjourn till Wednesday Lost?

Spiteful Democratic Assault Upon Representative Ringgold.

Minority Report on the Proposed State Treasury Investigation.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 12, 1875.

It was generally supposed that the two Houses would, to-day, adjourn over to Wednesday next, to enable the members o go home to attend the spring elections, and the House Democratic caucus adopted resolution in favor of such an adjournment; but the outcry against the waste of ime by the Democratic House has so larmed the leaders that they weakened upon the proposition, and a motion in the House to adjourn over until Wednesday eceived the votes of none but the Philadelphia members. The Senate also refused to adjourn over, and both Houses will resume their sessions on Monday night.

Whether it was a fear of going upon the ecord, or whether the members prefer taying here to going home and engaging n local struggles for office at the election n Tuesday, it would be hard to tell; but is certain that one or the other cause, or oth, produced the effect.

The House wasted its session to-day in a dirty effort of the majority to get in allegations against Mr. Ringgold, of Philadelphia, upon which they mean to try to unseat him. Mr. Ringgold is a brave soldier who lost a leg in the war, and goes stumping around on a wooden leg. This may e an aggravation of his offense, in the yes of the Democracy, and it certainly has ot served to commend him to their favor.

Mr. Ringgold was, last year, it seems, n assessor in Philadelphia, and some ight names were found upon the list of oters, who were not residents on ie day of election, but had been at the me of assessment. This happened every precinct of Philadelphia, it must happen in every istrict elsewhere in which there is shifting population; but the Democrats ow set up the ridiculous charge that these ames were fraudulently put on the list y Mr. Ringgold, and that they have a ght to unseat him for an act done before e was elected. There is no evidence beond their own assumption of the truth of is charge; but even if it was true, the ouse is not the judge of the facts. The w points out a tribunal for his trial, and ie punishment for his offense, if found ilty; but it gives the House no power to t itself up as a court to try a man for that any other offense not committed in its esence or in his capacity as a member. is guilt, if he is guilty, can be ascertain i only in the way pointed out by law.

The House seems to forget that Mr. Colin's case in the Senate rests upon recisely the same basis, and that it attempts to unseat Ringgold any such pretense, that Colihan will ive to follow suit. Colihan was much ore clearly guilty of bribery than Ringold of the offense charged upon him.

The Democratic majority, however, apars to be perfectly reckless. It has the ower to do as it pleases, and seems dermined to exercise it. The consciousness brute strength, growing out of a superiority of numbers, is all that sways it. ight makes right, with a class of fellows io will listen neither to fact, reason nor gument, and the probabilities are that e Democratic members will, by sheer ength, oust a man who was honestly ected by over sixteen hundred majority. iere is, just now, nineteen Democratic ajority in the House, so that ey have no need to turn our an out, but they will, just because they n. They wasted Friday over this case, d they will waste Monday night over it, o, to the utter neglect of the public busiss; and the result will be that they will ake themselves more odious than ever in e eyes of a people who were foolishly beayed into trusting them.

The report of the minority of the Judiiry Committee upon the proposed investiation into the State Treasury was filed day. It takes the ground that there is authority of law for enforcing process in partial investigation, and that it is right ere should not be. Whatever is done in e way of enforcing process to compel tnesses to testify in a legislative investition, must be done by law, and law reires the assent of both Houses. The House only one branch of the law-making power. It can do nothing of and by itself; d unless all branches of the law-making wer are consulted in ordering an investion, the power of the law cannot be inked in prosecuting it.

This point was well settled in 1872, when Senate Democratic committee undertook imilar investigation, and summoned exeasurer Irwin to testify. He refused to swer any questions, and the committee ported him to the Senate as a contumaus witness; but the Senate found itself erly unable to compel him to answer or punish him for refusing. The subject s discussed throughout the session by ablest lawyers in that body, including . Buckalew, Mr. Wallace and others, l it ended in an indefinite postponement, m the acknowledged want of power to

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

VASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1875.

mmediately after the reading of the rnal, Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, preted the credentials of W. W. Eaton, pointed United States Senator from nnecticut to fill the vacancy occasioned the death of Wm. A. Buckingham. . Eaton was escorted to the Vice Presit's desk by Mr. Ferry, and was sworn y Vice President Wilson.

Ir. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the nmittee on Finance, reported a bill to eslish a mint for the coinage of gold and er at Chicago, with a recommendation t it be printed and recommitted to the nmittee on Finance. So ordered.

Ir. SARGENT presented a memorial the Pacific Mail Steamship Company inst the repeal of the subsidy granted t company. Ordered to be printed and rred to the Committee on Appropriais.

Ir. BOGY introduced a bill to establish int of the United States at St. Louis. 'erred.

Ir. DORSEY introduced a joint resolu authorizing the Secretary of the asury to admit free of duty, the diand necklace presented by the Khedive Egypt to Minnie Sherman Fitch. Ored printed and referred.

r. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Comtee, to whom was referred the resolu of Mr. Bogy instructing that committo inquire into the expediency of reling the law granting a subsidy to the ific Mail Steamship Company, reported following substitute:

esolved, That the Committee on Judiy be and it is hereby instructed to inre and report whether the United States, any department of the Government, gally bound to now carry into effect contract made pursuant to the act of e 1, 1872, respecting additional mail vice between San Francisco, China and an. Agreed to.

ie Senate resumed consideration of the to provide a government for the Dis of Columbia.

r. MORRILL, of Maine, gave notice he would ask the Senate to continue ession to-day until the bill should be osed of. He appealed to Mr. Morton to call up the resolution for the adsion of Pinchback to-day. He said he ld not press the consideration of the rict bill after to-day.

r. MORTON said that with the underding that further consideration of the would not be pressed after to-day, he ld not call up the resolution for the iission of Pinchback, and he hoped now as the general understanding in the ate that that resolution should be conred Monday.

ie District bill having been considered ommittee of the Whole and reported ie Senate, Mr. MORTON renewed his ndment to the third section, to have of the commissioners elected by the lified voters of the district and one apnted by the President.

is amendment was rejected, after it been amended to provide for the aptment of two commissioners by the sident and the election of one by the ple.

milar amendments having been disd of in like manner, Mr. EDMUNDS it was evident the Senate was playing ross-purposes, and as they were in the ds of the Philistines he moved the ate adjourn. Agreed to—yeas 28, s 19.

HOUSE.

iis morning was resumed the consider n of bills from the War Claims Comee on the private calendar which were rted from the Committee of the Whole erday. The bill to provide for the re of certain loyal creditors, whose ieys were confiscated by the Confeder Congress, pending a vote on which the House adjourned yesterday, was defeated by a vote of 143 to 44.

Mr. CESSNA introduced a bill amendatory of the act for the adjudication of the Alabama claims. It contains a provision making it the duty of the court to receive and examine all claims that may be presented to it within three months from the passage of the bill, resulting from damages caused by the Shenandoah previous to her departure for Melbourne, and by other so-called insurgent cruisers. Referred.

The bill making compensation for supplies taken by the Union soldiers during the Morgan raid was considered and defeated, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the Pension and Military Academy appropriation bills.

After the passage of the Pension and Military Academy bills, the bill for the equalization of bounties was taken up by a vote of 96 to 48.

The bill provides for the payment to every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner and private soldier, including those borne on the rolls as slaves, who served in the army and were honorably discharged, eight and one-third dollars a month for the term of his service between the 12th of April, 1861, and the 9th of May, 1865, with the deduction of all bounties heretofore paid by the United States and by States. Substitutes, or such as were prisoners of war at the time of enlistment, are excluded; also, such as were discharged as minors, or at their own request from other cause than disability incurred in the service prior to the 19th of April, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment or to accept promotion in the military or naval service. Where the soldier is dead, the bounty is to be paid to his widow, if not remarried, or to his minor child or children.

Mr. GUNCKEL made a statement as to the bill, prefacing it with the reading of planks in both Republican and Democratic platforms pledging those parties to do justice to the soldiers. The Republican party, he said, had performed all its pledges but two—the passage of the Civil Rights bill (and the House had done its part in that) and the bill to equalize bounties. As the Government had already paid $400,000,000 in bounty, why should it not pay the few millions more which this bill required, and so remove all inequalities in the matter? The pending bill would not cost over twenty millions. If the Republican party had been half as careful to pay the debt the Government owed to the soldiers as it was to pay the debt due to foreign bondholders, the Republican party would not be in a minority to-day.

Messrs. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, KELLOGG, WILLARD and others opposed the bill on the ground that their soldiers would reap little or no benefit from its passage, having already been paid bounties by their States.

Mr. MYERS moved to amend by making the bill apply also to sailors and marines.

Mr. GUNCKEL allowed the amendment to be offered, but said it would add ten millions to the cost of the bill.

Mr. NIBLACK trusted the bill would pass in some shape.

Messrs. COMINGO and PARKER advocated an amendment, which would make the bill apply to eleven Missouri regiments mustered into the service and who served three years as a home guard.

Mr. GUNCKEL assured them the bill already covered that case.

Mr. SAYLER took the same view, and in response to Mr. Willard, remarked that this was a bill for equalizing bounties to soldiers, and not for equalizing the expenses of the States.

Mr. COMINGO'S amendment was admitted and agreed to—that the act should extend to all soldiers mustered into the service of the United States and subsisted, clothed and paid by the United States.

Mr. DAWES spoke in opposition to the bill, and asked gentlemen, however kindly they might feel toward the soldier, to look to the honor and faith of the nation, and not to adjourn until provisions was made to meet the obligations of the Government, and not to prefer to such measure a bill that would take so large an amount from the Treasury.

Mr. COBURN argued in support of the bill, and approved of the position taken by his colleague (Sayler) that it was not a bill to reimburse the States but to equalize bounties.

Mr. SPEER also advocated the bill, and said it would not take out of the Treasury more than the Hennepin Canal bill and Choctaw claim, which were supported by the Chairmen of the Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations.

Mr. DUNNELL also advocated the bill, as one that would close up the national account with the soldiers of the country.

Mr. GUNCKEL remarked that Mr. Schenck's bill, like this one, had excepted local bounties, and yet every New England member had voted for it.

The debate closed and the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The amendments of Messrs. Comingo and Myers were agreed to; also an amendment offered by Mr. Shanks, to include Indians.

The bill then passed—yeas 177, nays 39.

Mr. SPEER presented a memorial on the subject of cheap, rapid and safe railways, and the petition of citizens of Johnstown, Pa., for Congressional aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1875.

TROUBLES OF BESSIE TURNER.

Bessie Turner, summoned as a witness for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher trial, is now in Brooklyn and reports herself in want and unable to obtain work, owing to the odium resting on her name. Partisans of the defendant, she says, have assisted her by giving her some sewing and copying, but she wants to get away from Brooklyn and out of the whole affair.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

M. Fould, a French banker, died on Saturday.

Samuel Hooper, member of Congress from Massachusetts, died in Washington Saturday evening.

The greater part of the barracks at Fort Sill have been burned, and all the Indian prisoners held there escaped.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce unanimously protests against the proposed increase of taxation on spirits.

Reports from various points in the Northwest indicate that the cold weather continues. A number of railroads in Iowa are still blockaded.

The Louisiana Conservative causus met Saturday and immediately adjourned until to-day without action, awaiting intelligence from Washington.

A report has reached St. Louis that sixteen business houses in Independence, Missouri, were burned Thursday night. No particulars have been received.

Lieutenant George G. Smith, of the Twenty-third Infantry, committed suicide at Fort D. A. Russell Saturday evening. No cause is assigned for the deed.

A little child, aged three years, daughter of Joseph Gray, railroad agent at Blairsville Intersection, was choked to death Friday night by a piece of a pear.

The bill for the removal of the capital of West Virginia to Wheeling, having passed both Houses of the Legislature, now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: Belgic and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool; Pereire, from Havre; Cornwall, from Bristol; Utopia, from Glasgow; Neckar and South Carolina, from Charleston.

The Minnesota Legislature took three ballots for Senator on Saturday, the last of which resulted: Lochren 63, Cole 35, Wm. D. Washburn 31, scattering 16. Fourteen different candidates were voted for by the Republicans.

Brevet Major General George N. Macy died at his residence in Boston Saturday night. He accidentally fell Friday afternoon, and a small pistol in his breast pocket was discharged, inflicting a wound that resulted in his death.

The name of J. N. Camden has been withdrawn from the West Virginia Senatorial contest, after which J. J. Jackson was nominated as a new candidate and the following ballot taken: Jackson 32, Walker 23, Price 20.

In view of the anticipated increase of the tax on tobacco, there has been a rush on the Richmond internal revenue office for tobacco stamps, for the past two or three days. One hundred thousand dollars' worth were sold Saturday.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine arrived at Santander last week. The French residents having asked for and obtained permission of the authorities to serenade him, used the opportunity to hiss him and indulge in insulting cries. The crowd was dispersed by the police.

The extensive lampblack works of Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., Penrose Ferry Road, near Philadelphia, were burned yesterday morning. They were fully insured. Owing to the firm's extensive works in the city, their business will not be interrupted.

Hansen, a Dane, has published a memorandum which was conveyed to Bismarck from France, in 1866. It proposes the erection of the Prussian territory on the left bank of the Rhine into a neutral State, under a member of the Hohenzollern family. The object was to avoid contact and rivalry between France and Prussia in view of the immense increase of the latter's power.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS BILL

To be Reported to the House To-Day.

Rufus Hatch Before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Defeat of the Bill to Reimburse Loyal Creditors Whose Moneys Have Been Confiscated.

James N. Tyner to be Nominated for Second Postmaster General.

Report of Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye on Louisiana.

The Pinchback Resolution Before the Senate To-Day—Persistent Opposition of the Democrats Expected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1875.

Caucus Bill on Southern Affairs.

Under the authority given to the special committees on Southern affairs to report at any time, Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, will to-morrow report the bill agreed to in the caucus. There is a disposition to force the measure through, if possible, without permitting much discussion, but this does not meet with favor among the Northern Republicans. It was understood in the caucus that the members attending it were not to be bound by its action, but that each member was to be privileged to vote as his judgment dictated.

Rufus Hatch Versus Irwin.

The paper read before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, by Rufus Hatch, was not so much in the nature of evidence as it was an argument in favor of the subsidy and a statement repudiating Irwin as an agent of the company. Hatch tried to show that Irwin was not employed by the company, but by Mr. Stockwell individually, and this has raised an issue of fact and veracity between these two gentlemen. In the opinion of gentlemen who heard Mr. Hatch's statement yesterday, he did not succeed in demonstrating that Irwin was not employed by the company to lobby the bill through in Washington.

The Revenue Bill.

In view of the lateness of the session, and the amount of business pressing upon Congress, the question will probably be submitted to the House to-morrow to determine whether it will continue the discussion of the Revenue bill or whether it will proceed at once to examine it in detail. Mr. Dawes will appeal to the House not to load the bill down with amendments, but the appeal will not avail to prevent at least the offering of amendments. There are several special assignments to come up in the House this week, and hence there is urgent necessity of an early disposal of the Revenue bill.

Confiscated Moneys of Loyal Creditors.

The House yesterday, by a very decided vote, defeated the bill to refund to certain loyal creditors moneys confiscated by the Confederate Government. When General Butler took command at New Orleans, he found in one of the banks there money due to Northern merchants and which had been confiscated by the Confederate Government. He sent this money to the United States Treasury, instead of distributing it at the time to the owners. It now requires an act to take it out of the Treasury. The great opposition to the bill arose from a very general belief among members that the bulk of the money would not go to the real owners, but that it would be largely used up in lobby and counsel fees. Had there been any real assurance that the claimants would get it, so much opposition would nat have been developed.

Second Assistant Postmaster General.

It is learned that the name of Representative Tyner, of Indiana, will be sent to the Senate as Second Assistant Postmaster General as soon as the Postoffice Appropriation bill is disposed of. Before he entered Congress, Mr. Tyner was a special agent of the Postoffice Department, and in Congress has had charge of the postal appropriation bills. He is thoroughly competent in postal matters. In his new office he will have charge of contracts.

Report of the Louisiana Committee.

The Louisiana Committee have returned to the city, and the full committee will meet to-morrow to hear their report. Mr. Frye, of the committee, says if a man wants a taste of hell before he gets there he should go to Louisiana. The three Republicans on the committee will unite in a recommendation that Mr. Kellogg be formally recognized by Congress as the Governor of Louisiana, and they will denounce the action of the Conservatives on the 4th of January. Their report cannot, of course, be made to the House as the report of the committee unless it receives the sanction of either Mr. Foster or Mr. Phelps; otherwise it will be a minority report.

The Case of Pinchback.

Senator Morton will, to-morrow, call up the case of Pinchback. The Democrats will attempt to frustrate action, and say they are ready to debate day and night until the end of the session. As there are nine appropriation bills yet undisposed of, the outlook is not very flattering.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1875.

RUFUS HATCH BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Rufus Hatch was before the Ways and Means Committee of the House today, and read a long statement denying that the Pacific Mail Steamship Companp had authorized Irwin's expenditures in Boston. Irwin's relations to the company were only those of a San Francisco agent, at a salary of $10,000 per year. Any statement of Irwin to the contrary was absolutely false. A. H. Whiting is in Washington ready to testify.

Rufus Hatch has instructed Clark Bell, attorney and counsel of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to begin proceedings at once to compel all parties who received any part of the money abstracted from the company by Stockwell and Irwin, to promptly refund.

RETURN OF THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Louisiana Affairs returned from New Orleans to-day. The testimony there taken will make 2,000 foolscap pages. Mr. Zacharie, Chairman of the Conservative Committee, has also reached Washington.

The Congressional Session Drawing to a Close, and Important Measures Untouched—The Democrats Obstruct Legislation—Taxation—The Interests of the Laboring Man Held in View—Pinchback and Louisiana—The Rebellious Tendencies of the Old Southern Leaders—Proposed Overturning of Reconstruction Constitutions—The Report of Major Craighill on the Transportation Route from the Ohio.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1875.

The prospects of arriving at a definite result on any of the great financial and political questions now pending or demanding attention, are fast fleeting away with the diminishing days of the closing session of the Forty-third Congress. The amenities of parliamentary law and usage, which have been accorded to the Democrats with so much unappreciated consideration by the Republicans in the House, and the unlimited debates in the Senate, have thus far seriously obstructed business. Even with the new rule in force in the House, the chances of any of the more important measures, save the appropriation bills, are not improved when they reach the Senate. The Civil Rights bill, which has been disposed of by the House, is not welcomed to the Senate, and cannot readily be made acceptable, for upon the school clause, omitted by the House, there is a decided division of opinion, and any attempt to introduce it would excite more opposition and debate than could be accommodated within the brief scope yet remaining of the session. It is in doubt whether the friends of the bill will even make the attempt to press it through.

On the subject of taxation to meet the urgent necessities of the Government there is a greater necessity of action by Congress than upon anything else. The stagnation of business during the past two years has so materially crippled the revenues from imports, that an increase from some source becomes unavoidable. It is now very generally admitted that the reduction of taxation hitherto was greater than the condition of the finance of the Government warranted, there having been too small a margin left for many contingencies that were likely to arise at any time. The House Committee on Ways and Means, in their preparation of a tax bill, are holding in view the important interests of the working people, proposing to raise a revenue from luxuries rather than necessaries. The action of this committee in the progress of their labors has already appeared in the COMMERCIAL.

The admission of Pinchback to a seat in the Senate of the United States, notwithstanding zealous advocacy of his case by Senator Morton, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, seems to be as far from being accomplished as when he first put in an appearance. It is difficult to surmise what action will ultimately be taken, but the tone of conversation amongst leading Senators certainly does not show a clear course without breakers. The would-be Senator is out in another memorial "to the honorable President and members of the Senate of the United States." He recounts the facts of his election in January, 1873, the formality of his credentials, the failure of the motion of the Chairman to admit the applicant upon the *prima facia* case made by the credentials, reserving for subsequent consideration by the Senate any questions that might arise relative to qualification or manner of election, the injurious anonymous attacks of a personal character, his unanimous vindication by the Legislature of Louisiana in 1874, and his re-election to the Senate in January, 1875, as though in case of a vacancy. The claim, of course, is based upon the fact that the State government of Louisiana, represented by Governor Kellogg and the General Assembly, meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, in January, 1875, were really elected. It is also assumed that the action of the President in his recognition, December 12, 1872, and subsequently extended to W. P. Kellogg, was intended to be and actually was a settlement of the political question involved in the Louisiana case relative to the State government.

The memorial just submitted was inspired, if not actually written, by Senator Morton, the fearless champion of a positive course, not only in the Pinchback and Louisiana cases, but in the administration of Southern affairs. The principles set forth in the memorial are those upon which the argument in favor of Pinchback and Louisiana will be based. In the recognition of 1872 it is claimed that this *determination* by the Executive may have been *provisional*, in that it was subject to the *revision* of Congress; but the failure of Congress to take action, either in revising or reversing the recognition of the President, gave such *definite* and *permanent character to the settlement* as to have entitled it to be considered by all parties as *conclusive* and *final*—such a settlement as would not only demand a recognition by the people of the *authority* of the State Executive, but render the *Legislature competent* to elect a Senator who would be *entitled* to occupy a seat in the honorable Senate of the United States; that the action of the President was designed to give, and in the absence of revision by Congress, did give, not a "*de facto*" but a "*de jure*" character to the State government of Louisiana, as is evident, not only by the *language* used in the dispatch of the Attorney General, but in the fact that not only the Executive but the Legislature, is declared to be "*lawful*;" that a legislature, *so far lawful* as to be qualified to pass, authoritatively, upon the returns by which a Governor and Lieutenant Governor have been instaled and kept in office since January, 1873; that has made laws for the same period; that has been recognized, and its administration of public affairs sustained by the supreme judiciary of said State—a tribunal existant before and outside of the present controversy relative to the State government, and in no sort dependent, for its authority, upon the success of either party to the contest—the National Executive meanwhile sustaining both said State Executive and Legislature, is competent not only to elect a Senator of the United States, but is *entitled* to have its action, in said election, respected by the Senate of the United States.

The delicate condition of affairs in the Southern States has occasioned no little anxiety to the President. There is an evident purpose on the part of the ultra Southern people to overturn the reconstruction constitutions and to substitute for them a proscriptive political form not excelled by the constitutions, framed under the inspiration of the slave holding oligarchy. The listlessness of the friends of the Union is therefore little less than criminal. Instead of coming out in manly vindication of the principles they have so long defended, they stand in doubt. Meanwhile their audacious political adversaries are using every device to delude the people. The President feels this deeply and has found it necessary to submit another special message urging Congress again to take action in Southern affairs, so that he may not be left with the entire responsibility in maintaining order and protecting Northern and colored men against the political and social ostracism, which even now prevails, where the Democrats have usurped the control of the government.

A renewed effort will be made during the present week to agree upon some policy upon which the President may act. It is so far understood that the Democrats will be permitted to debate the question while the Republicans sit the discussion out. It is thought that a vote can be reached in five days in this manner.

During the past week there have been no postal changes in Pennsylvania, save in matters of schedule on a few unimportant routes.

The report of Major William P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, upon the examination and cost of construction of a route by canal or freight railway from the Ohio or Kanawha rivers, near Charlestown, by the shortest and most practicable route through West Virginia to tide water in Virginia, has been submitted to Congress. The engineers intrusted with the details of the survey, favor a double track freight railway. Major Craighill does not coincide with them in their conclusions. This officer thinks that there is no reasonable doubt of the practicability of taking a seven-foot water line, either by canal or slackwater, or both, through at a cost of $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. In comparing the two methods of transporting freight, Major Craighill urges the greater capacity of the water line than a double track railway, and the far less cost of maintenance and administration of the former. To take a double track freight railway from Charlestown, eastward to tidewater, answering the conditions which such a road should fulfill and along the best route, would be between four hundred and four hundred and seventy-five miles in length. The cost is estimated at $15,000,000, not including terminal facilities, rolling stock, etc. This would add about $25,000,000, or a total of $70,000,000. The canal would cost $10,000,000 less.

The probabilities of taking up any of the transportation routes at the present session are practically abandoned, though an effort will be made to bring them up. It is conceded that the finances of the Government are in no condition to assume any increased responsibility.

For some time past there have been rumors of irregularities in the Western Judicial district of North Carolina, and the Marshal of the district, Mr. R. M. Douglass, was summoned to Washington to explain them. As the result of a preliminary investigation on Saturday by the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, as a member of that committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the committee to investigate, with authority to send for persons and papers. Since its organization, last Congress, this committee has saved thousands of dollars to the Government by its searching inquiries, and by compelling United States officers to correct irregularities as they were developed.

The bill introduced in the House on Saturday by Mr. Lawrence to prevent abuses in prosecuting claims was deemed necessary to prevent the payment in the future of such claims as that of Mr. Sugg Fort, of Tennessee, which was no doubt paid in consequence of the importunity of Representative B. R. Butler and by the withholding of the fact that the claim had been presented to, and rejected by a committee of the House of Representatives. The bill may not pass for want of time, but it is undeniable that some such stringent measure would seem to be necessary to prevent frauds upon the Government. Just and honest claimants would be benefitted by it, because it is the fact of the presentation of so many fraudulent claims that casts a suspicion upon all that are presented.

DEB. R. K.

MILWAUKEE.

Report of Railroad Commissioners—Repeal of Potter Law Recommend.

MILWAUKEE, February 14.—The report of the Railroad Commissioners will probably be delivered to the Legislature to-morrow. It will recommend the repeal of the Potter law, and the substitution of such legislation as will authorize the Commissioners to fix maximum rates of freight and passage for roads of the first class, namely, St. Paul and Northwestern. No restriction is proposed on roads of the second class. The plan of the Commissioners also contemplates that each road shall be appraised and that when the net earnings of any road of the first class exceed ten per cent. of its value, its rates shall be reduced. The Commissioners have prepared a bill embodying these recommendations. The indications are that the bill will pass.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1 A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Ohio Valley and the Lake Region, stationary or rising barometer, colder clear weather, with north and west winds. For the Middle States, rising barometer, increasing northwest winds, and colder, clear weather. The rivers will probably continue falling, except a slight rise below Vicksburg. Cautionary signals continue at Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Baltimore, Cape May, Beck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland and Eastport.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Italy.

AN OLD LETTER FROM MAZZINI TO BISMARCK.

LONDON, February 13.—The Florence *Epoca* has published a correspondence purporting to be between Mazzini and the Prussian Government. It contains a letter written by Mazzini to Bismarck in 1867. The latter is warned of the existence of an alliance between France and Italy. By a concession relative to Rome, France has secured Italian aid in case of war with Prussia. Mazzini offers, if furnished with 1,000,000 livres and arms, to frustrate the scheme by effecting the restoration of Italy. He declares that his information is trustworthy, but he is unable to give the authority for it. The Cologne *Gazette* is inclined to believe the correspondence, but the Berlin press repudiate it.

France.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET—DE BROGLIE TO FORM A NEW ONE.

PARIS, February 13.—The *Gaulois* asserts that at the close of yesterday's sitting of the Assembly, the Ministers insisted upon resigning and that President MacMahon accepted their resignations. The *Gaulios* also says that the President has summoned Duke de Broglie to form a new Cabinet in conjunction with De Fourton.

It is believed that no new cabinet will be formed until a final decision is reached in the Assembly on the Constitutional bills.

WIMPFFEN LIBEL CASE.

In the trial of the Wimpffen libel case yesterday, the General addressed the court, repudiating in strong terms the imputations on his character as an officer and gentleman. M. de Cassagnac, the defendant, replied by repeating the statements he made in *Le Pays*. He accused General Wimpffen of vanity and incompetency, and declared that he was guilty of treachery, having broken his oath of allegiance to the Empress.

THE GRAVE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, February 14.—A special from Paris says the greatest uneasiness prevails in that city in consequence of the grave political situation. The Chamber cannot make a constitution and will not dissolve. President MacMahon would have resigned if the Senate bill had been passed as amended. The Bonapartists gain greatly by these complications. The Republicans will make no further concessions.

MINISTERS REQUESTED TO HOLD ON FOR AWHILE.

PARIS, February 14.—It is said that all the Ministers, except Chabaud la Tour, have acceded to President MacMahon's request to remain in office until the end of the crisis on the constitutional question.

Spain.

RETURN OF THE KING TO MADRID.

MADRID, February 14.—King Alfonso has arrived here.

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

The Marquis de Molins, Minister of Marine, has been appointed Ambassador to France. Senor Canovas del Castillo takes charge of the Marine Department *ad interim*.

BILBOA THREATENED.

SANTANDER, February 14.—It is rumored that the Alfonsist forces have fallen back to Oteiza, Larrago and Tafalla, and that the Carlists in Biscay and Guepuzcoa have been reinforced. A sudden attack on Bilboa is threatened.

England.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 14.—Prince Gortschakoff has replied to England's refusal to participate in the International Code Conference at St. Petersburg. He says the way will always be open to England to give in her adhesion to the resolutions which may be adopted by the conference, whether she joins it or not. The moderate tone of the reply is attributed to the mediation of the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, February 14.—The steamship Leipsig, from Bremen and Southampton, for Baltimore, ran aground to-day off Start Point, in a fog. Her passengers and mails have been landed.

PLYMOUTH, February 14.—The steamship Holsatia, from New York, arrived.

ANTWERP, February 14.—The steamship Nederland, from Philadelphia, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—The steamship Jays, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 13, 5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 3 per cent. or the same as the Bank of England rate. Consols for money [illegible]; for account [illegible]. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 102¾; new 5's, 103. New York Central 92; Erie 23½; preferred 43½. Refined petroleum [illegible].

FRANKFORT, February 13.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 98¾.

PARIS, February 13.—Rentes 61 francs 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 13.—Cotton quiet; middling upland [illegible]; Orleans [illegible]. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 5,500 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Shoulders 34s. Hams—sugar cured 52s. Lard 62s 6d.

ANTWERP, February 13.—Petroleum 28½ francs.

Pollution of Rivers.

The English Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the pollution of rivers, state in their fifth report, recently issued, that they have met with some remarkable instances of the effect of lead mining upon the condition of the rivers and streams flowing into Cardigan Bay. The water, whitened by the waste of the mines, is turbid, and flood waters bring down poisonous slimes which, spreading over the adjoining flats, either befoul or destroy the grass, and thus injure cattle and horses grazing on the dirtied herbage, or, by killing the plants whose roots have held the land together, render the shores more liable to abrasion and destruction on the next occasion of high water. On the estate of Mr. Lewis Pugh, of Abermaide, on the river Ystwith, a wide margin of riverside land was thus washed away; an embankment has been raised along the old shore line for the protection of the estate, and it is itself protected by staked and wattled barriers as offsets into the river channel. The land has been leveled and filled in behind this embankment by cartage of earth, and afterwards a heavy dressing of lime has been required, beyond the ordinary costs of cultivation, before it could again be put into the hands of a rent-paying tenant. The landlord has, in fact, thus more than rebought his land. His tenants, too, and the occupiers of all the riverside property in the neighborhood, tell of cattle killed and horses paralyzed and broken-winded, owning the feeding on the befouled grass. The evidence taken by the commissioners was conclusive as to the great loss thus occasionally inflicte on the generally small farmers who occupy these riverside lands through the mine-owners neglecting to keep their poisonous refuse matters out of the river channels. In the north of England no such complaints are made; in some cases the body of water into which the refuse flows is so large that the mischievous influence is lost; in others the valleys are wider, and there is ample space for the storage of waste materials, and the moorland which may be occasionally overflowed by the muddy waters is of comparatively little value.

◆

THE Democrats in the Ohio Legislature did not dare to repeal the Adair law. The law was amended to the extent of requiring ten days' notice, said notice to be confidential, but nothing more. The Adair law stands. Anti-temperance Republicans, who went over to the Democrats in search of bread, got a stone. Served them right.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

◆

Public opinion is evidently stronger in opposition to the abolition of capital punishment than it was twenty years ago. Maine refuses to abolish the penalty, and Iowa talks of re-enacting it.

Fire on Third Avenue.

At half-past two o'clock this morning, the bakery of Carl Schmulz, a two-story brick, on Third avenue, a few doors below Smithfield street, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm from box 16 brought out the steamers in that district, but owing to the plugs being frozen, considerable delay was caused in throwing water, and the house was totally destroyed, together with the furniture, clothing, etc., belonging to the occupants. The fire was caused by a defective flue connected with the baking oven. The house belongs to a Mr. Logue. The loss is about $2,500.

The Bayne-Shamberg Case.

The libel suit of Col. Thomas M. Bayne, ex-District Attorney, against Max Shamberg, will come up for trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day. Messrs. Hampton, Dalzell and Swartzwelder appear for prosecution, and Messrs. Brown and Moore for the defense.

Saloon Robbed.

Saturday morning, between the hours of one and four o'clock, Stroup's Club House, on Fifth avenue, was entered by thieves, who carried away imported cigars, valued at about $175, a quantity of silverware and nine dollars in money. The robbers obtained an entrance through the front door by means of a "jimmy."

THE correspondent who wants to know if an ice-sickle is used in gathering the ice crop is informed that *it snow* use in that capacity.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., for the week ending February 12, 1875, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counsellors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Car Couplings—Lewis Vote, Pittsburgh. Filed January 2, 1875.

Metallurgic Heating Furnaces—H. Ragot, Pittsburgh. Filed November 30, 1874.

Rolling Mills—George A. Chalfant, Etna, and Ignatius Hahn, Pittsburgh. Filed October 6, 1874.

Machines for Forming Spiral Washers—Samuel Trethewey, Pittsburgh, assignor to Metcalf, Paul & Co., same place. Filed December 8, 1874.

Processes of Moistening Grain Preparatory to Grinding—William M. Kennedy, Pittsburgh. Filed October 17, 1874.

Molds for and Processes of Manufacturing Glass Articles—Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, assignor of one-half his right to J. S. Atterbury, same place. Filed December 19, 1874.

Puddling Furnaces. H. Ragot, Pittsburgh. Filed March 4, 1874.

Nail Assorting Machines—John Coyne, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Robert Chessman, Etna. Filed March 20, 1873.

Cheese Mills—Jacob F. Landis, Harrisburg. Filed December 19, 1874.

Wash Boilers—S. M. Marsden, Wilkesbarre. Filed March 20, 1874.

Sash Holders—Henry C. Perry, Wilkesbarre. Filed December 8, 1874.

Cellar Hoists or Elevators—Chas. D. Walters, Harrisburg, assignor to W. A. Middleton and B. L. Bowers, same place. Filed January 9, 1875.

Lifting Jacks—Wm. F. Morrow, Newville, assignor of two-thirds his right to W. A. Middleton, same place, and Jas. M. Mason, Washington, D. C. Filed January 9, 1875.

Farm Fences—Israel L. Landis, Lancaster. Filed December 16, 1874.

Manufacture of Staple Blanks—John W. Shannon, Erie. Filed January 30, 1874.

Burial Caskets—Wm. G. Algeo, Sr., and Wm. G. Algeo, Jr., Rochester. Filed September 11, 1874.

Dumping Wagons—William F. Patton and Charles D. Walters, Harrisburg, assignors to Eby Byers & Son, same place. Filed December 26, 1874.

Saw Handles—E. Andrews, Williamsport. Filed May 4, 1874.

Twine Cutters—Chas. P. Ellis, Parker City, Filed November 16, 1874.

Cutter Heads—George J. Shimer, Milton. Filed October 24, 1874.

Re-issue.

Methods of Increasing the Capacity of Oil Wells—Edward A. L. Roberts, Titusville. Patent No. 59,936, dated November 20, 1866; antedated May 20, 1866; re-issue No. 5,434, dated June 3, 1873. Filed January 21, 1875.

OHIO.

Smoke Consuming Furnaces—Danl. Argerbright and Wm. Allensworth, Troy. Filed January 2, 1875.

Derrick—Chas. L. Duroy, Pioneer. Filed December 5, 1874.

Processes of Manufacturing Tiles—Edwin L. Hall, Zanesville. Filed October 8, 1874.

Pipe Wrenches—H. C. Stouffer, Canfield, assignor of one-half his right to John Childs, Smith's Ferry, Pa. Filed August 31, 1874.

Cream Savers for Reciprocating Churns—Riley Whiting, Berea. Filed January 11, 1875.

Leaf Supporters for Sewing Machine Tables—Ruel W. Whitney, Cleveland. Filed November 2, 1874.

Boiler Furnaces—Wm. Allensworth, Troy. Filed October 12, 1874.

Seeding Machines—C. E. Patric, Springfield. Filed October 17, 1874.

Stove Pipe Collars and Thimbles—George F. Brinkerhoff, Bucyrus. Filed July 18, 1874.

Hubs for Vehicle Wheels—William Teegarden, Higginsport, assignor of one-half his right to George Teegarden, same place. Filed July 7, 1874.

Neck Yokes—Jerome B. Relyea, Hicksville. Filed November 7, 1874.

Rufflers for Sewing Machines—George W. Darby, Hamilton. Filed June 24, 1874.

Re-issue.

Pruning Implements—E. E. Stedman, Ravenna. Patent No. 155,267, dated September 22, 1874. Filed November 20, 1874.

HARD TIMES.

An Appeal for Aid—Let the Response be Generous.

For fourteen years the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless has been sustained by public benevolence. During these years, through this charity, many little ones have been rescued from the haunts of infamy and vice, and have been brought under the blessed influence of a Christian Home, where they have listened to that sweet story of old. Some of them, we trust, have learned to love the dear Savior who so tenderly laid His hands in loving benediction upon the heads of the "little ones and blessed them." Many friendless wanderers have also received temporary shelter. And as we relieved their bodily wants we failed not to improve the opportunity to speak to them of "that love which passeth knowledge." Our institution not being sectarian, we receive them from all churches, and those, too, who have never listened to the Gospel invitation. If they are *friendless*, no other claim is necessary. During the past year our treasury has been *very* low. But the barrel of meal has not wasted, nor the cruse of oil failed. When our wants were made known, our appeals were not in vain, and, as has been our past experience, even so do we hope for the future.

We know it is "hard times." But the silver and the gold are the Lord's, and He has given much into the hands of His stewards to be used for Him. We come with reluctance before the public, but our treasury is nearly empty, and the ladies find it necessary to make extra effort to raise means to meet our expenses. After consulting together they have decided to give two dinners, Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th of this month. They also propose to have entertainments in the evenings, and will have a table of fancy and useful articles for sale. It will be held at City Hall, Pittsburgh. The hall has been generously tendered for our use. Between this and that time, the ladies will solicit donations. Money, provisions or fancy articles will be acceptable, whichever those to whom they apply may feel disposed to give. We hope *all* will give something. "Be merciful after thy power; if thou hast much, give plenteously; if thou hast little do thy diligence gladly to give of that little," and remember, God loveth a cheerful giver.

We have eighty children to shelter, clothe and feed, and are dependent upon public charity to enable us so to do. Twenty-one of these children are in the nursery. A happy little group. I wish, dear reader, you could see. Their bright eyes and beaming countenances mutely expressive of gratitude and love to those who so kindly watch over them, and provide for their wants. I think the appeal would be irresistible, and you would feel it was a privilege to contribute of your substance to the support of these little ones.

We beg of you, dear reader, not to let our appeal be in vain. Perhaps some of you whose eye rests upon these lines rejoice in the knowledge of a Saviour, who so loved *you* that He became poor, and gave His own life for *your* salavation. Could you see Him, cold, hungry, or naked and refuse to administer unto Him? Oh, hear Him! He would now test your love. He says the poor ye have with you always, but Me ye have not always with you. But (mind what He says,) "*Inasmuch* as ye do it unto one of the least of these, my brethren ye do it unto me."

D. N. J.

Obituary—William H. Hagan.

Mr. William H. Hagan, late Superintendent of the Central Passenger Railway, and well known as a successful merchant, died in Jacksonville, Florida, of consumption, on Saturday morning. He had been in ill health for two years, and left home for the far South three weeks ago, in the hope of being benefited by the change of climate. The journey proved too much for his enfeebled system, and, as stated, he breathed his last at the time mentioned. Mr. Hagan was highly respected in commercial circles for his sterling integrity and straightforward dealing, while he was beloved and respected by a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a comparatively young man, having just entered upon his forty-sixth year. The remains will be brought to this city for interment, Mrs. C. Hanson Love having started for Jacksonville on Saturday evening to accompany them hither.

The Riot at Armstrong's.

The Westmoreland county Grand Inquest heard witnesses during all of last week in reference to the murder of the Italian coal miners at Armstrong's coal works. About twenty witnesses have been examined, and some twenty more have been subpœnaed to appear before the Grand Jury. Apparently every effort is being made to probe the difficulty to the bottom. The Grand Jury will probably not present their report for about ten days or two weeks to come.

THE difference: When a lady slips on the sidewalk she gracefully sits down, and that's the end of it. A man, however, always tries to catch himself on the other foot, drops all his bundles and uses his arms for a balancing pole, struggles desperately for ten seconds in a vain endeavor to recover his equilibrium and finally goes sprawling like a collapsed windmill; then he swears.

IF you become disgusted with the weather, that cold in your head, your routine of business and things generally, imagine, for a minute, yourself a car driver, working sixteen hours in a day for twelve cents an hour, and if that doesn't make you happy, go put yourself in his place.

Iron City College.

We copy from a late number of the *Presbyterian Banner* the following testimonial to the superior excellency of this popular and successful business college:

"The Iron City Commercial College is now in the full tide of successful study. This is the only institution of the kind in this city—Pittsburgh—that we recommend to the public patronage."

COMPLAINING SOUTHSIDERS.

Meeting of Secessionists at Salisbury Hall—They Resolve to Sue for a Divorce—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

The mass meeting of South Side secessionists, so extensively advertised by posters and otherwise, was held Saturday evening in Salisbury Hall. The meeting was organized by the selection of Dr. James Kerr as President, with a representative of each of the twelve South Side wards as Vice Presidents.

Dr. Kerr, upon taking the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, which was, he said, to adopt measures to free the South Side from the burdensome and unjust taxation imposed upon it by reason of its consolidation with the old city.

A Committee on Resolutions was next appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. G. Brown, Charles Ruhe, Thomas Sankey, Joseph Keeling, John Brannon and Oliver McShane.

While the committee was absent, Senator Wood addressed the meeting. He said that while he was in favor of the movement, and would use his influence to correct the evils complained of, he hoped his constituents would act with moderation, deliberation, and dignity. In this way only could the end sought be gained. He said at present there were two consolidation acts—a special and a general act—and that the South Side was forced into the city by the special act, while the rural districts were made a part thereof by the general act. He thought this unjust, and expressed himself in favor of general consolidation, but not special consolidation. The latter, he thought, made the South Side appear inferior to the rest of the city, and caused their merits to be ignored. He further asserted that it was difficult to find good men to serve in Councils; that they thought themselves entirely out of place, and did no longer desire to be snubbed. In conclusion, he said if the solid men on the South Side wished to have the infamous act repealed, he would see that they should be heard in the Legislature.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of Dr. Wood's address the Committee on resolutions made the following report, which was adopted.

WHEREAS, In the year 1872 an act of Assembly was passed and approved, whereby the several incorporated boroughs on the south side of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, opposite the city of Pittsburgh, were incorporated with and annexed to said city.

WHEREAS, After the ineffectual opposition to the passage of the bill at the time the citizens of the South Side quietly and in obeidence to the law desisted from further opposition in the hope that the promises and representations of the friends of the measure would be made good and realized: and, whereas, the short time that has elapsed since the provisions of said act has been in operation, has made it manifest that *all* the benefits resulting from the act have accrued to the old city proper—and to the new wards on the South Side *nothing* except the extension of the fire department to this side—unless we include the generous pride we feel in assisting to pay for City Hall, Water Works extension, the deficit in the appropriations from 1869, the extravagant salaries of inefficient officials and unnecessary appointees in the several municipal departments, and at the same time pay wholly the separate indebtedness, respectively, of the boroughs at the time of consolidation: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the South Side, in mass meeting assembled, do declare that we are in favor of a separation from the consolidated city of Pittsburgh, and of the forming of a municipal corporation on the South Side; that we will use all honorable means to accomplish the same, and that we hopefully look to our Senator and members of the House at Harrisburg to act promptly, energetically and with effect in consummating this end so devoutedly wished.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of five citizens to draft a petition to the General Assembly for the granting of the relief suggested, and to have the same signed and forwarded to Harrisburg.

Representatives Hays and Thornton were called by the Chair, but it was announced that these gentlemen were unable to be present on account of sickness.

A CONSOLIDATION SPEECH.

Professor Burt was observed in the audience, and was loudly called upon for a speech. He took the stand, and, to the astonishment of those who were so anxious to hear him speak, announced that he was not in sympathy with the secession element of the meeting. He favored consolidation, and had not yet seen good reasons for its repeal; that is, forcible reasons. In regard to the argument about water tax, he said that when the water works were completed they would receive their just benefits. He thought that abundant water was the most important want of a city; that Chicago's fate was owing to an inefficient supply of water. He also urged free bridges. The school fund, he said, was apparently out of the argument. The little item of $20,000 in favor of the South Side was not considered. Christ. Feld asked, "What kind of a meeting is this?" which was followed by cries of "Put him out!" The speaker closed his remarks amid great confusion.

THE HILL WARDS NEGLECTED.

Mr. Norton, who hailed from one of the hill wards, thought they were entirely neglected—no protection from fire and no water. He said the Thirty-second ward had been taxed $62,000, from which they received not more than $10,000. The Fire Department, he argued, was no benefit, and as regards the police, they necessarily paid them a visit. They had been cheated and misrepresented.

W. A. Brown, Esq., was the next speaker. He announced that a meeting would be held on Monday by the committee, to prepare a petition to be presented at Harrisburg, and that he wanted it to be as long as from the Birmingham market house to the City Hall.

The Chair appointed the following committee to prepare a petition: J. W. Patterson, Sr., W. J. Brown, R. N. Conway, John Worham and E. P. Norton.

Adjourned.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS—A SUITE OF Rooms, (Parlor, Bedroom and Bathroom), furnished or unfurnished, within easy distance of Sixth and Penn avenues. Address 181 Western avenue, Allegheny.

WANTED—MODELS—INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE business man, who can invest $15,000 to increase an old and well established manufacturing business in this city. Two partners now compose the firm. The sales can be made to reach $300,000 per annum, with a good profit. Address C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good City or Allegheny Country Property. Said Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or apply to E. C. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AT present connected with one of the leading Iron Houses, of Philadelphia, being personally acquainted with the trade of that city, desires to represent one of the Eastern Mills, and in the New York, Boston and Baltimore Markets. Will refer to present employers. Address "Iron," Postoffice Box No. 2841, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—
NAIL KEG COOPERS.
Apply to
BAILEY, WOODWARD & CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—IN EVERY Town and County in the State, to sell the best House Grate in the world, known as the Larkin Patent Diamond Pointed Agitating Grate. No Waste of Fuel, no Clinkers, no Pokers and no Complex Machinery; Perfect Combustion, Clear, Cheerful Fire and entire Cleanliness. Can be set in any front or with any kind of tile or brick, and by any bricklayer or mason. None but sober, energetic men need apply. Agents are making from $10 to $20 per day. For further information and circulars, &c., call on or address J. C. CONROY, 54 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER—A PARTNER with $5,000 to $10,000, to take an interest in a well established and paying business in this city. A competent Bookkeeper preferred. Address, Merchant, Commercial Office.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A Brick Storeroom and Stock of Groceries, in one of the best manufacturing towns in Eastern Ohio, now doing a good business, and trade established. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, Fifth avenue and Wood street. tf

INVESTMENT.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT—
100 SHARES OF GAS STOCK, WITH A 10 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.
Call at 139 Fourth avenue, up stairs, from 10 to 12 A. M.
tf CHAS. H. JONES.

FOR EXCHANGE.

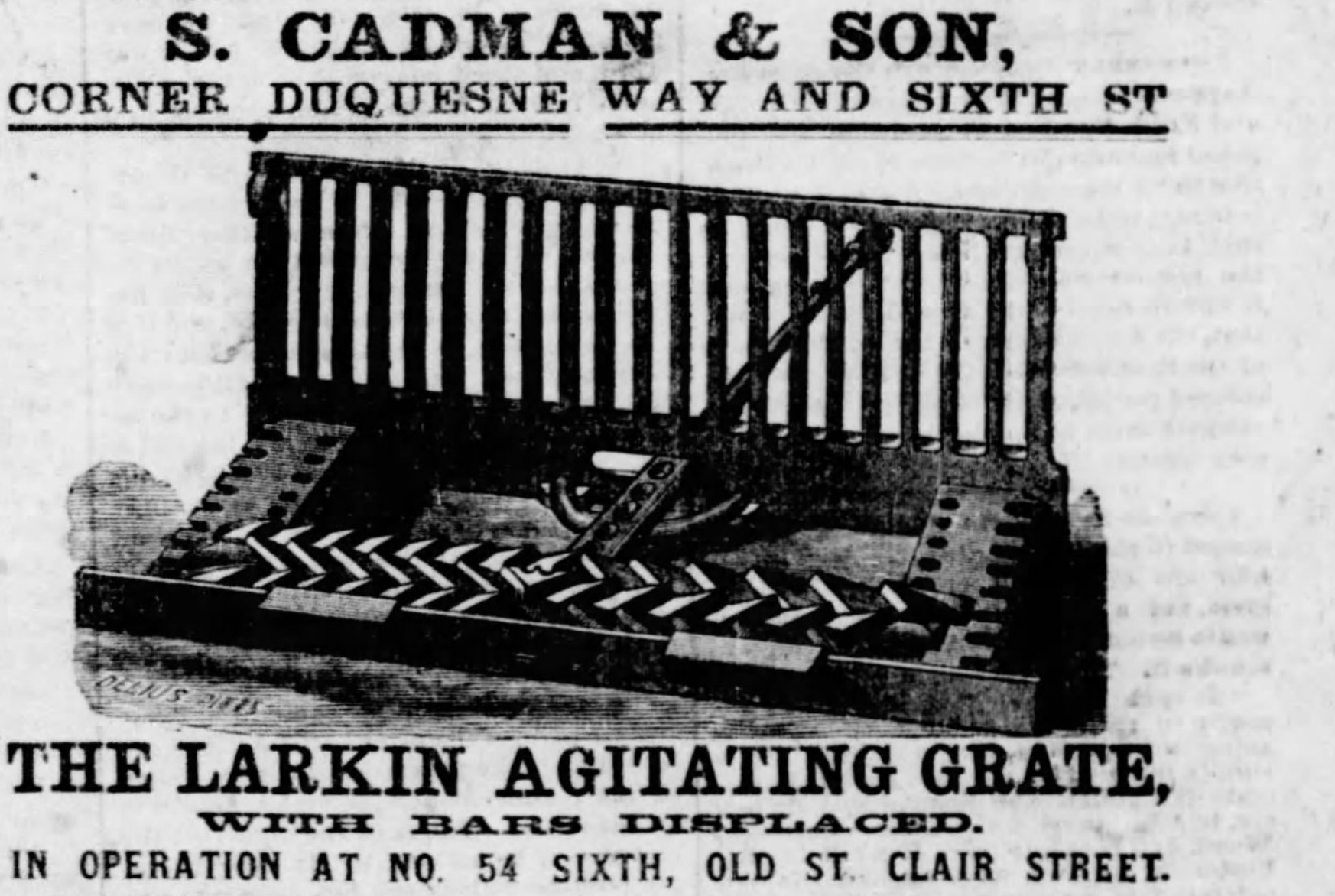
FOR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID Farm of 160 Acres, one and a half miles of Leesburgh Station, on New Castle and Franklin Railroad; 110 Acres improved, lies well and good soil for grain, grapes, fruit &c.; splendid timber on balance. Has new Frame House of 8 Rooms, Frame Barn 50x60 feet; other Outbuildings, Orchard, &c. Price, $80 per acre. Address EDWARD WITTISH, Land Office, Beaver Falls, Pa.

RITER & CONLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,
BUILDERS OF
Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,
ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING
And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK
Also, Copper Work of Every Description.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Atwood & McCaffrey,
NO. 50 TO 60 THIRD AVE., BETWEEN MARKET AND FERRY STS.
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings,
Brass and Iron Valves and Cocks, Lubricators, Whistles, Tools, &c.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, COAL AND COKE WORKS, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

New Fancy and Side Band Prints.
New Dress Goods and Alpacas.
New Men's and Boys' Wear.
Fullerton's Barred Flannels.
New Lisbon Barred Flannels.
Allegheny Barred Flannels.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
Lowest Eastern Prices. Bargains in all Departments
Scarlet, Yellow, White and Grey Flannels.
Canton Flannels. New Cheviots.
White and Colored Blankets, Horse Covers.
Felt and Balmoral Skirts.
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs.
Scarfs, Nubias and Fancy Woolens

LUDLOW, PEET AND GLOBE VALVES,
GAS PIPE AND FITTINGS,
METALIC PACKING, BRASS CASTINGS AND ANTI-FRICTION METALS, STEAM PUMPS AND BOILER FEEDERS All Kinds of BRASS AND IRON GOODS FOR STEAM, GAS, WATER AND OIL Manufactured and For Sale at Lowest Prices by
S. CADMAN & SON,
CORNER DUQUESNE WAY AND SIXTH ST



THE LARKIN AGITATING GRATE,
WITH BARS DISPLACED.
IN OPERATION AT NO. 54 SIXTH, OLD ST. CLAIR STREET.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting and No. 1 "City Finish" Harness Leather at THORP & DUNN'S, 14 Market street.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street; Brick House 20x90; Lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street; Brick three-story House, 20x60; Lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—IMPORTANT TO IRON MEN—Two Thousand Acres of Iron, Coal and Limestone Land. For sale cheap. Call on or address J. B. BUFF, East Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, Seventh ward; Frame House of 7 Rooms; Gas, Water, Washhouse, paved street; Lot 40x100 feet. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GARDEN FARM, 12 Acres, near Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad; House, Stable and Well. Price low. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—SHIN'S PATENT Watchman's Clock and Time Detector. The best and cheapest watcher of the watchman made. Price, $15. Send for Circular to M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—STEAM FERRYBOAT—In good running order. Will be sold at a bargain. Also, new and second-hand Railway Freight Cars of all descriptions. McVAY, WALKER & CO., Braddock's Field, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 40x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, SOUND, SAFE and reliable Family Horse, with Barouche and Harness. Horse does not scarce at anything and can be driven by a lady with perfect safety. Inquire of A. R. CARPENTER, Pennsylvania Railroad Metal Yard, corner Liberty and Grant streets.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE MOST DESIRABLE Lots in Allegheny City, 49 feet 7 inches, fronting on Western avenue, near the corner of Allegheny avenue, immediately in front of the residences of Dr. Hostetter, Mr. Shoenberger, Mr. Besers, &c. The most desirable and pleasant locations in the two cities. For particulars call or address 254 Penn avenue.

FOR SALE—PATENT REPORTS—A set of 61 Volumes, containing a complete list of Patents from the organization of the Government in 1790 to July 1, 1874. Price, $120. If preferred, $20 may be sent with the order, and the balance collected when the books are received by express, C. O. D. Address G. E. N., this office.

FOR SALE—FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter, and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, corner Allegheny and North avenues, Allegheny, built of the best Cleveland Stone Fronts, two stories, with Mansard Roofs, French Plate Glass in front; Porch and Balcony; Lots 68x145; each house contains 11 large Rooms, 2 Bathrooms, Elevator, &c. Apply to H. SUTMEYER, 143 Federal street, Allegheny. TThs

FOR SALE—TWO BUILDING LOTS in Thirty-second ward; also, four Lots on Liberty avenue; three Lots on Mary street; two Lots on Center street, with Frame Dwelling of 4 Rooms, Cellar and Attic, all situate in the Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—
ALL THE BEST PROPERTY IN THE MARKET,
At STEWART'S Real Estate Exchange,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.
If you wish to Exchange Country Property for City.
If you wish to Exchange City Property for that in the Country.
If you wish to Exchange Stocks or Bonds, for either City or Country Property.
If you wish to buy either City or Outside Lots.
If you wish to Sell or Exchange any kind of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages.
The place to do it is where the most of this kind of business is done, and that place is,
"THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE" of
THOMAS F. STEWART.
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board. Apply at No. 60 Ross street.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM AND Dwelling, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING OF EIGHT Rooms, with all the modern conveniences, within five minutes of the Postoffice. Rent low to a good tenant. Address S. J., this office.

FOR RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Rooms, suitable for a Physician, Dress Maker or Offices of any kind. Best location in the city. Gas and Water. Apply at 254 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—NO. 196 Penn avenue. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of JAMES VERNER, No. 177 Penn avenue, or W. H. KINCAID, 122 Fifth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, 44x60 feet, with good entrance, located on Smithfield street. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE Office on first floor, with fire-proof Vault, Counters, &c., suitable for Banking, Insurance or other office; well lighted and heated; Washroom, Water Closet. Inquire at Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank. tf

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—THE RESIDENCE OF H. W. Oliver, at Hazlewood, Twenty-third ward. The House contains 8 Rooms; Stable, Wash House and other improvements on the premises. The Grounds contain 9 Acres, planted with all kinds of Fruit; 8 Trains on the Connellsville Railroad stop within 1 minute's walk of the house daily. The place fronts on Second avenue, paved with vulcanite pavement. Will be leased, furnished or unfurnished, for the summer season or for one year. Apply on the premises, or to RODGERS & OLIVER, Attorneys, 70 Grant street.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have this day disposed of my stock in the ALLEGHENY HOMESTEAD BANK to WM. HUGHES.
WM. THOMAS.
Allegheny City, January 6, 1875.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The Annual Election for Thirteen Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 1st, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, January 29, 1875.

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR ALDERMAN—
JOHN D. HESLEP,
THIRD WARD, PITTSBURGH.

☞ FOR ALDERMAN—
SAMUEL McMASTERS,
FIFTH WARD.

EXTRACT FROM STATEMENT
OF THE
National Insurance Co.
As made to the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania, for the year 1874.

ASSETS.		
Real Estate (cost)		$ 2,181 70
Loans on Bond and Mortgage		119,661 80
Interest Due and Accrued		5,866 08
Value of Lands Mortgaged	[illegible]	
Buildings (insured for $20,500)	108,000 00	
Total Value of Mortgaged Premises	$315,100 00	
Special Deposit in Bank		25,000 00
Cash in Bank and in Office		4,790 84
Gross Premiums in Course of Collection		9,947 00
All other Loans, Notes for Premiums		1,000 00
Ground Rents		5,000 00
Aggregate Amount of Assets		$173,447 46
LIABILITIES.		
Loans Adjusted and Unpaid	$5,429 98	
Losses Unadjusted	4,553 56	
Losses Resisted	500 00	
Net Amount of Unpaid Losses		10,483 54
Re-Insurance Fund		47,090 70
Due for Rent and Sundries		250 00
All other Claims Against the Company		713 04
Total Liabilities, except Capital		$ 58,537 28
Capital		100,000 00
Surplus Beyond Capital		14,910 17
Aggregate Liabilities		$173,447 46
RECEIPTS.		
Net Premiums Received in 1874		$ 86,990 77
Interest Received		9,511 96
Actual Cash Receipts		$ 96,502 73
EXPENDITURES.		
Losses Paid		$ 64,687 16
Dividend		5,000 00
Commissions		11,169 15
Salaries and Taxes		5,774 47
Supplies, Rent, Advertising, &c		5,578 45
		$ 92,209 23

JAS. E. STEVENSON,
SECRETARY.

JUST RECEIVED.
150 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,
We will receive every week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market. Also, PRIME NEW CIDER on draught, FAMILY APPLE BUTTER, BEST LEAF LARD in the city. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city.
Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.
No. 80 Fourth Ave.
K. GOFF.

Are You Insured?
BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE Co.
OF ALLEGHENY, PENNA.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1866.
Office, Nos. 41 and 43 Ohio Street.
HENRY IRWIN, President.
GEORGE D. RIDDLE, Secretary.
Directors:
Henry Irwin, Capitalist.
Geo. R. Riddle, Pres't. Franklin Savings Bk.
Simon Drum, Ex-Mayor.
Wm. M. Stewart, Coal Merchant.
Jos. Lautner, Hardware.
A. Bepler, Bepler Hotel.
Jacob Franz, Brick Merchant.
J. B. Smith, Capitalist.
Gottlieb Fass, Grocer.
Jacob Rush, Sec.'y Iron City Life Ins. Co.
J. S. Slagle, of Nimick & Co.
S. H. Geyer, Attorney.
Jno. A. Scott, Ex-County Commissioner.
R. B. Mowry, M. D.
Jos. Craig, Grain Dealer.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
99 WATER STREET.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,
25 barrels prime Navy Beans,
15 barrels Eggs,
50 barrels choice Silver-skinned Onions,
150 bags Timothy Seed,
75 bags Clover Seed,
20 tubs Roll Butter,
150 jars Cider Jelly, (gallons),
50 barrels 3-year-old Vinegar, 15c ₩ gal.
HENRY REA, JR., Liberty street, opp. Smithfield.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

The Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1875.

THE Democratic preventive for smuggling is free trade. The rogue's remedy for theft is the abolition of the Eighth Commandment.

THERE is one consolation to be drawn from this exceptionally hard winter: it will give the young fellows a chance to air their recollections of it when they grow to be the "oldest inhabitants."

THERE is nothing of the sulking temperament of ACHILLES about Senator CARPENTER. He does not retire to his tent because he has not been *re-elected* Senator. The siege of Troy will go on the same as ever.

THE Democratic House of Representatives in Pennsylvania has been in session six weeks and has passed just *three* bills in that time—all three of them local. Its members have, however, in addition, drawn the most of the pay they are entitled to.

THE impudent proposition of the Union Pacific Directors to compromise their obligations to the Government at about ten cents on the dollar, appears to strike the Democratic press quite favorably, judging from the tone of their comments on the subject. If the welfare of the company is to be considered paramount to the welfare of the country, then these papers are right in urging the acceptance of the compromise. But certainly not else.

THE railroads throughout the country are still suffering, and even the best paying lines are reported to be losing money. A comparative statement of the gross earnings of thirteen of the principal roads of the country for January shows a decrease even as compared with the same time last year, when the panic was at its height. There are but two roads whose earnings are in excess of last year—the Central Pacific, $41,442, and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, $16,321.

NOTWITHSTANDING the slaughter, by the whites of Vicksburg of over one hundred negroes to prevent the inducting of a negro into the Sheriff's office, PETER CROSBY has at last had his bond approved as the legally chosen sheriff of the county, the courts sustaining him against the murderers who put that whole State into commotion, because they didn't like the shape of the bond CROSBY originally gave. The next thing to be done is to bring the murderers, themselves, to justice, if they have not already departed to Arkansas, Texas or Louisiana.

FERNANDO WOOD'S chances for the Speakership of the next House are said to be largely in the ascendant since that JOHN YOUNG BROWN episode in Congress, the other day. WOOD thought he saw promotion in abject fawning, and so he went over to the seat of the Kentucky bully while the resolution of censure was pending, and shook hands with him most cordially. It is quite natural that this sycophantic prostration of his manhood at the feet of Southern ruffianism should work to WOOD'S advantage. He so intended it.

PROMINENT Democrats in Congress are, it appears, urging their friends in Georgia and North Carolina to postpone the proposed amendment to their State Constitution to "a more convenient season." That is to say, until after a Democratic Congress shall have construed State rights to mean the non-interference of the Government in enforcement of the amendments. After that, the amendment of the organic laws of the Southern States so as to deprive the colored people of suffrage, and practically relegate them to slavery again, will be an easy matter.

EVEN the Springfield *Republican* is disgusted to think that, during the late exhibitions of the old rebel spirit in Congress, not a solitary Northern Democrat was to be found with the moral courage to rebuke it. That paper says:

"No such party as that now in the minority in the House of Representatives is going to carry the nation in 1876. It is simply impossible. It may be that Democrats like Tilden and Kernan will do better, but the party which honors Fernando Wood, and backs up Sam. Randall in filibustering for two days against the consideration of a moderate Civil Rights bill, cannot elect the next President."

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision to the effect that railroad sleeping car companies do not incur innkeepers' responsibilities, and cannot be held liable for the value of property stolen from passengers. This is a singular decision. While it is true that these companies make no provision for the care of valuables, yet any passenger taking a berth is compelled to intrust himself and his property as entirely to their keeping as if he occupied a room at a hotel, and generally pays a considerably higher price than is demanded at a hotel for similar accommodations. Hence it would seem that he is entitled to all the security the law can give him.

THE yeas and nays are a good institution. The House, at Washington, in Committee of the Whole, last week, inserted an amendment in the Postoffice Appropriation bill which virtually restored the franking privilege; but when it came up before the House on a yea and nay vote, the Congressional cowards slunk away from their work and defeated it. The Democratic members wanted *this* House to do that piece of dirty work, so as to relieve the next House from it; but the record kept the members from so disgracing themselves. If the next House wants to retore the franking privilege let it take the responsibility.

WHEN Virginia re-entered the Union in 1869, a clause was incorporated in the reconstructed Constitution of that State, denying the right of States to attempt to dissolve the Union, and asserting the supremacy over the States, of the Constitution of the United States. It is now proposed to strike this clause from the Constitution, and the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Amendments have formally determined to report a bill to carry out this object, thus stripping the Constitution of those features recognizing the recognizing the results of the war, and the conditions upon which Virginia now holds her position as a State in the Union. What is the particular contingency the F. F. V.'s are looking forward to?

THE depression in the iron trade continues unabated, not only in our own country, but in all the principal producing countries. On the first of November last 295 of the 677 furnaces of the country were out of blast, and on the 10th of the present month more than one-half of the total number of furnaces were idle. There are large stocks of iron on hand, and the railroad demand, which was very great up to the time of the panic, is now exceedingly small. It is estimated that of the million of skilled and unskilled working men and working women in this country who are out of employment to-day because there is no work for them to do, fully one-fourth are iron workers, coal and ore miners, and other mechanics and laborers who are directly dependent for daily bread upon the iron trade.

THE Philadelphia Drug Exchange wants a discrimination made in the proposed increase of the tax on spirits. At a meeting of that organization, the other day, resolutions were adopted declaring that "in taxing distilled spirits, a distinction should be drawn between that used in medicine and the arts and that employed for drinking purposes; and we would call especial attention to the fact that the British Parliament, considering it expedient, with a view to promote the advancement of the arts and manufactures of the United Kingdom, to allow spirits of wine (or alcohol) to be used duty free in the various processes thereof, passed an act, June 26, 1855, exempting it from duty when mixed with at least one-ninth of its bulk of pyroxylic spirit, which renders it unfit for drinking, but does not spoil it for use in the arts."

AS MR. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT has gone out of his way to introduce Governor TILDEN, of New York, as the next Democratic candidate for President, we may naturally suppose he wants the public to understand that he no longer claims to be considered a Republican. His paper, the New York *Evening Post*, is very often thrown into our teeth as a Republican paper; but this open acknowledgment, by its editor, of his affiliation with the Democracy ought to relieve us from that reproach hereafter. Mr. BRYANT began his political life as a Democrat, and he will end it as such. His speciality is free trade, and he has gone back where he properly belongs. The man who could bring himself down to indorsing the white murderers of Louisiana, very fitly appears next on the stage in the capacity of bottle-holder for TILDEN, as a prize-fighter in the Democratic ring. "EPHRAIM is joined to his idols: let him alone."

THE NATIONAL SINKING FUND.

Congress, when it passed the laws authorizing the loans which now constitute the national debt, incorporated a provision that one per cent. of the amount of each loan should annually be set apart as a sinking fund for its redemption. This was a very small sum to set aside for that purpose; but it was made small because the nation was, at that time, engaged in a costly struggle for its life, and it was thought most prudent not to undertake to pay off the debt at any faster rate.

Small as it was, however, it has never been fully met. There has been an earnest effort, ever since JOHNSON went out of office, to raise the funds necessary to pay it, and so keep faith with the public creditors; but the obligation has never been redeemed as it should have been. The amount due to the sinking fund, from this source, from 1862 to 1875, is $417,500,000, and the amount actually paid in to it is only $141,000,000; while all the bonds redeemed within that period, from other sources than the sinking fund, if they are to be added in, bring the total up only to $323,250,000, or $94,250,000 short of the amount actually due. The sinking fund, itself, counting only what has been paid into it in compliance with law, is $276,500,000 short; but Mr. NIBLACK contends that the actual reduction of the debt, by any means whatever, is a virtual compliance with the sinking fund requirement. Admitting this, for the argument's sake, the deficit is still upon the verge of a hundred millions, and good faith requires of us that that deficit shall be made good.

There can be no question, in the forum of conscience, that this legal provision for a sinking fund was as much a pledge of the national credit to pay off one per cent. of the debt annually as was the promise to pay the interest regularly and the principal at maturity, and that we are as much bound to pay it, promptly and regularly, as we are to pay the interest. It was a part of the agreement upon which the Government obtained the money; and, as such, the Government is in honor bound to meet it.

We will not stop to discuss the point made by Mr. NIBLACK that, the redemptions of the debt effected from other sources than the sinking fund, are to be considered as having been accomplished by it. The money used for such redemptions undoubtedly should have gone into the sinking fund, at first; and as all that the public creditor has a right to ask is that a certain amount of the public debt shall be extinguished each year, the redemption, however effected, is a practical compliance with the requirements of the law.

The argument in favor of the new tax bill now pending in the House is that, the money due to the sinking fund, and solemnly pledged to it by the acts of Congress authorizing the loans, cannot be obtained except by increased taxation. The new tax bill must be passed, or the good faith of the nation tarnished. It is simply a question of public fidelity. Shall we do what we have promised to do, or shall we forfeit our word, and stand convicted of national dishonor? That is the entire question in a nutshell.

The theory of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, who opposes this bill, is that there is no necessity whatever for a sinking fund, and that all the Government has got to do is to apply its surplus revenues, if it has any, to the extinction of its debt, and if it has no surplus, to let its creditors do the best they can. That argument, if it has any weight, would apply just as well to the interest, and would be fatal to any tax bill at all. All that the Government would have to do, upon this theory, would be to apply whatever revenues it had to the payment of the interest, as far as they would go, and so make an end of the matter. The obligation to pay the interest is no greater than the obligation to pay one-hundredth of the principal annually. The two obligations go together, rest upon the same legal basis, and are parts of the same bargain. If we are bound to make provisions for one, we are in like manner bound to make provision for the other. The faith and credit of the nation may be nothing to Mr. WOOD and his political colleagues; but they are still sacred in the eyes of all who hold it dishonorable not to redeem a national promise. Even Mr. WOOD, reckless as he is, and demagogical as he can be when he chooses, would shrink from making default in the regular payment of the interest on the national debt; yet every consideration of public policy which prompts us to pay the interest with strict regularity and unfaltering persistence, must likewise prompt the payment of so much of the principal as we promised to pay when we borrowed it.

Taxation is not pleasant to bear; but national discredit is still harder to endure. The nation must redeem its pledges, and keep the promises under which it became a borrower. Whenever the emergency existed the people have, hitherto, submitted to whatever taxation was necessary to maintain the national credit with honor, and they will not shrink, now, from sustaining the Administration in its efforts to meet the obligations incurred in the hour of national peril.

THE production of bituminous coal, in Pennsylvania, in 1874, may be stated briefly as follows, the tons given meaning tons of 2,000 pounds:

	Tons.
Western Pennsylvania	7,322,595
Alleghany Mountains (Pennsylvania Railroad)	208,094
Blossburg region	796,388
Barclay region	337,072
McIntyre Coal Company	138,928
Broad Top region	225,293
Clearfield region	703,170
	9,731,540
Coke	1,624,379
Total	11,355,919

The bituminous coal produced elsewhere may be summed up thus:

	Tons.
Cumberland (Md.) region	2,410,895
St. Louis region	725,369
Tennessee region	81,948
Kanawha region	140,217
Alabama region	48,319
Chicago region	784,950
Pomeroy, Cannelton, Hocking Valley and various other places, estimated	1,000,000
	5,191,698
Pennsylvania, as above	11,355,919
Grand total	16,547,617

This approaches, very nearly, to the total production of anthracite coal, and the steady growth of the yield of bituminous coal, in all directions, will soon bring it above the aggregate of anthracite, which has probably passed the maximum of what it will ever attain.

THE discussion of the Civil Rights bill has called out from FREDERICK DOUGLASS the remark that while Faneuil Hall and Cooper Institute have resounded with denunciations of Federal oppressions in the South, no one has heard that either has been filled with American citizens met to denounce the burning of school houses, the murder of schoolmistresses, and the wholesale massacre of colored men in Louisiana by the Ku-Klux and the White League. Mr. EVARTS and Mr. BRYANT can grow very eloquent and very indignant over what they consider the wrongs of the whites; but they have not a word to say about the wrongs of the blacks. Now, wrong is wrong, whether it falls upon a black head or a white; and the orators at New York and Boston mass meetings will gain the public ear much quicker by being just, than by being partial and unfair in their judgments.

THE Southern White Leaguers are not likely to teach their children to reverence the "Father of his Country." In his proclamation against the Pennsylvania whisky rebellion in 1794 President Washington charged the participants with employing for their unwarrantable purposes the agency of armed banditti, disguised in such a manner as for the most part to escape discovery. If the epithet of "banditti" was justifiable when used against men who were making violent resistance to a tax, how much more applicable was its application by Sheridan to the murderers of hundreds of innocent people? If Sheridan was harsh in his judgment, what is to be said of Washington?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

See what changes a century can make! A hundred and ten years ago there wasn't a white man within the entire territory at present embraced by the State of Kentucky. Now it has a Watterson and a John Young Brown.

They talk of organizing a bank in New York with a million dollars capital, with eleven directors chosen from among the bankers subscribing, the loanable resources of the bank to be employed in discounts to its stockholders.

It is, perhaps, needless to remark that Andy Johnson is still supplying himself assiduously to mending the breeches in the United States Constitution.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

O, for the song of the blue-bird!

Broken China. A civil war is impending in the Celestial Empire.

Even the greatest of men slip up sometimes—don't they, Beck?

Tone of the Southern press: Arouse! arouse!—a row's the thing!

The Ohio Legislature has just passed a law abolishing second trials.

Tilton's novel, Tempest-Tossed, has reached its thirteenth edition.

The *Post* would get on a great deal better if it didn't meddle with politics.

San Francisco actually prohibits "religious singing" in its public schools.

In New England the people pump water with an ax and carry it home in a basket.

That new one-cent morning daily, the *Telegraph*, is to be started in New York to-day.

Theodore Thomas' dream of a College of Music is about to be realized in New York city.

An immense amount of whisky is going out of bond pending the whisky tax bill in the House.

The Government of Uruguay proposes to hold an international fair in that country next August.

Astronomers contradict the statement that we are approaching the sun. So does the weather.

The Democrats are very anxious to revive the "Dirty Shirt Express," otherwise the franking privilege.

Reaction. The value of mining stocks has dropped over $100,000,000 in San Francisco within a few weeks.

All the Eastern papers concur in saying that there is a plethora of loanable funds in those markets.

The twenty thousand Indians in Alaska are reported as desiring to have missionaries go to their country.

Enoch Arden is in jail in Iowa for kicking furniture about. His wife don't care a fillip for anybody else, either.

"An infallible cure for consumption"—that's what a distinguished French physician says of our Indian corn.

There is no immediate necessity for the use of wet handkerchiefs or cabbage leaves in one's hat to prevent sunstroke.

Gold-nugget Jones, of Nevada, and Orange-blossom Jones, of Florida, are brothers only in a Senatorial relation.

The repudiation of the public debt of North Carolina is under consideration by the Democratic Legislature of that State.

The capital represented by the agricultural interest of Great Britian is over £800,000,000, a sum exceeding its national debt.

The clerks in the South Carolina Legislature have struck, and business is at a standstill. There are no funds to pay them.

The James river is frozen over at Richmond, Va., so as to prevent the arrival or departure of vessels—a very rare occurrence.

A Maine farmer discovered a rat ensconced in the fleece of one of his sheep a few mornings since, nearly frozen to death.

Rhode Island wants a new State House, but Connecticut and Massachusetts object to having the eaves project over their borders.

Tilton "steps down and out" to-day from the witness box. He has been guilty of numerous verbal incontinencies whilst occupying it.

The next meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will be held at New Haven, Connecticut, beginning on the 23d instant.

It is affirmed that the profits of the New York *Graphic* for the last year, including the printing and lithographic business, were $100,000.

Not all who "strike" make a hit. This is the lesson that thousands of injudicious laborers in this State and elsewhere are learning this winter.

A good idea. An old Chicago gas man is going round that town giving lessons on gas meters, and teaching housekeepers how to check their gas bills.

The compulsory education law which has just passed the Maine Legislature provides for clothing the bodies of destitute children as well as their minds.

Camels and dromedaries are becoming so plentiful in Nevada, that they are rapidly supplanting horses, mules and oxen as beasts of burden.

The icemen have done harvesting. Their graneries are chock full, and now those of them who ever pray at all, are praying for a good, long, hot summer.

John G. Saxe, the humorous poet, lectured at Madison, Wisconsin, a few nights since, with the thermometer at twelve degrees below zero. Not much fun in that.

The severity of the weather at Baltimore has so obstructed navigation that all branches of trade dependent upon water carriage have been brought almost to a stand.

The great decline in railroad building during the last two years, amounting to a difference of 5,000 miles between 1872 and 1874, involved the throwing out of employment of 100,000 men.

In Belgium it is now no longer necessary, when taking an oath before a magistrate, "to invoke the saints and angels." This relic of the mediæval ages has existed in that country until now.

An attache of the War Department has invented a new mode of automatic telegraphy, which he proposes to place on exhibition in the War Department museum within a few days. There is said to be "millions in it."

PERSONAL.

Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, just appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, was formerly on the staff of General Schofield.

South Australian newspapers record the success of Mr. John Forrest, in crossing from the Western coast of Australia with the Overland Telegraph, through the very heart of the only extensive region in Australia which remains unexplored. He and his companions traveled nearly 2,000 miles.

The present Congress has represented among its members all the trades and professions, and, among them, three clergymen, several doctors, an actor, a stenographer, a jeweler, a tailor, an omnibus driver, an engineer, several editors and printers, a carpenter, eight soldiers and a hotel proprietor.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* has been collecting statistics concerning the nativity of the members of the present Congress, from which it appears that only three States or Territories are represented in either branch of Congress by their natives, and these three—Delaware, Vermont and North Carolina—aggregate only eleven men, which leaves three hundred and fifty-three carpet-baggers in the present Congress.

The self-possession with which the Denver (Colorado) *News* relates fatal cases of freezing is peculiarly Western. "There was no more than the customary stir at Las Vegas the other day," says the *News*, "when the stage coach, with four passengers inside and a corpse for a driver, came tearing into town. The driver, though frozen into a beautiful specimen, was sitting bolt upright, with an awful grimness of face and a death-grip on the lines. The ghostly Jehu was helped down from the seat, and the next day there was a big funeral at Las Vegas."

Senator-elect Jones, of Florida, was born in Ireland in 1834, and came to this country when ten years old; in 1854 he took up his residence in Pensacola, where he has since resided. He is a self-made man, having educated himself, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and is reported one of the ablest lawyers in the State. In 1872 he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, and was defeated by William J. Purman, present member of Congress, by 1,726 votes, Purman receiving 17,537; Jones, 15,811. In 1874 he ran for the Lower House of the State Legislature from Escambia county, to which he was elected. He is a moderate Democrat.

One of the prettiest and most extensively quoted metaphors in Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," is the following: "Our Brains are seventy year old clocks; the Angel of Life winds them up once for all, and then gives the key into the hands of the Angel of the Resurrection." Now somebody comes along with an old "Epitaph on a Watchmaker," and distrusts the Doctor's claims to originality: Here lies, in a horizontal position, the outside case of George Roughleigh, watchmaker, whose abilities in that line were an honor to his profession. Integrity was the main spring and prudence the regulator of all the actions of his life. Humane, generous and liberal, his hand never stopped till he had relieved distress. So nicely were all his actions regulated, that he never went wrong, except when set agoing by people who did not know his key. Even then he was easily set right again. He had the art of disposing of his time so well that his hours glided away in one continual round of pleasure and delight, till an unlucky minute put a period to his existence. He departed this life November 14, 1802, aged fifty-seven, wound up in hopes of being taken in hand by his maker, and of being thoroughly cleaned and repaired and set agoing in the world to come.

IRON AND STEEL.

Proceedings of the American Iron and Steel Association—State and Prospects of Business—Interesting and Instructive Figures.

The American Iron and Steel Association held its annual meeting in Philadelphia on the 12th inst. The President, Mr. Samuel J. Reeves, delivered an address in which he referred to the points of the report of the Secretary, Mr. Swank, as follows:

"The decline in the world's demand for iron which commenced in 1873 has continued during 1874, and with the decline in demand there has ensued a resulting fall in prices. In all the iron producing countries less iron has been made in 1874 than was made in either 1872 or 1873. The reaction in 1874 has been as general and decided as the advance in 1872 was unexpected and bewildering. It has been felt most severely in the United States, but in the United Kingdom and in France and Germany the iron industry has been so much depressed all through the year, that many iron works have been closed and many others have been employed only a part of the time. In the United Kingdom the depression was very marked at the close of the year, and in some branches of the trade did not differ in degree from the general depression then existing in our own country.

"The condition of the iron trade in the United States during the past year has been extremely discouraging and embarrassing. In the summer of 1873 it became evident that the demand for iron was decreasing; the railroad companies were not taking so many rails as formerly, and pig iron was beginning to accumulate at the furnaces. When the panic occurred, on the 19th of September, 1873, the country was producing and importing more iron than it was consuming. Had the panic not occurred, prices would have continued to follow the downward tendency already inaugurated, and both production and importation must have gradually decreased during 1874. But the panic precipitated a more sweeping result. Prices fell rapidly after September, and before the close of the year many furnaces and rolling mills had been stopped. Importation also declined, but not with sufficient rapidity to prevent further depression in the domestic iron trade during the winter and succeeding spring months. On the 1st of January this association definitely ascertained the situation of the 666 completed furnaces of the country to be as follows: In blast, 400; out of blast, 266. On the same date it ascertained that more than one-half of the rail mills of the country were wholly idle, while others were running only a part of the time.

"Our imports of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, during the fiscal years of 1872, 1873 and 1874, are given in the following table:

Fiscal year ended June 30.	Value of Iron imported.	Value of Steel imported.	Total Iron and Steel.
1872	$41,959,843	$13,580,315	$55,540,158
1873	42,682,574	16,625,878	59,308,452
1874	18,872,610	14,840,845	33,713,455

"During the two calendar years 1872 and 1873 the total exports of commodities, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, aggregated the following sums: 1872, $597,194,010; 1873, $677,523,921. The exports of iron and steel, and their manufactures during these two years, were a very small proportion of the total exports, being respectively, as shown in the table, only $14,360,717, and $16,687,754, including agricultural implements, fire engines, and other manufactures composed only in part of iron and steel."

The following extract refers to the production of Bessemer steel in this country, and will also prove of general interest: "There are eight Bessemer steel and steel rail establishments in this country which are now in operation, and two others are being built. The last of the completed establishments to go into operation was that of the Bethlehem Iron Company, which made its first blow on Saturday, October 4, 1873, and rolled its first steel rail on Saturday, October 11, 1873. The two Bessemer works now being built are those of the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, Limited, near Pittsburgh, nearly completed, and those of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, at Scranton, in process of erection. The total annual capacity of the eight completed establishments is fully 250,000 net tons of steel."

The Secretary read a supplementary business report, in which he said: "Of these 696 completed furnace stacks in the country, 472 had reported to the association up to the 10th of February instant their condition on the 1st of January last. Of these 472 stacks, 260 were then in blast and 212 were out of blast. In addition to these 212 out of blast, 37 of the 260 then in blast were announced to be blown out in January. This would give on the 1st of February 249 furnaces out of blast, 223 in blast, and 224 to be heard from. Of the 224 not reporting, it is entirely safe to assume that one-half of them were out of blast on the 1st of February. Fully one-half of all the furnaces in the country were, therefore, out of blast on the 1st of February, a degree of depression not previously reached since the beginning of the panic. The 472 reporting stacks are classified as follows:

Anthracite—In blast January 1, 105; out of blast, 70; to be blown out, 8; total, 175 stacks.

Bituminous—In blast January 1, 59; out of blast, 69; to be blown out, 9; total, 128 stacks.

Charcoal—In blast January 1, 93; out of blast, 71; to be blown out, 20; total, 164 stacks.

Mixed fuels—In blast January 1, 3; out of blast, 2; total, 5 stacks.

"The 472 reporting stacks return an aggregate of 560,871 net tons of pig iron as *unsold* on the 1st of January last, of which 184,930 tons were anthracite, 160,990 tons were bituminous coal and coke, 150,197 tons were ordinary charcoal, and 64,745 tons were car-wheel charcoal. We omit any estimate of the probable quantity of pig iron unsold on the 1st day of January by the 224 non-reporting furnaces, but will add that of these furnaces 40 were anthracite, 53 were bituminous coal and coke, 128 were charcoal, and 3 were mixed fuels.

* * * * * * *

"The membership of the association now embraces one hundred and eighty-seven individuals and corporations, representing twenty-one States. From Maine to California, and from Michigan and Wisconsin to Georgia and Alabama, the iron trade contributes to the maintenance of this association, and sends expressions of sympathy and good will. The encouragement thus extended and the confidence thus reposed make the association national in every fibre of its being, and place its officers and those members who can most conveniently attend its meetings under renewed and stronger obligations to guard with zeal and without selfishness the interests of every branch of the American iron trade."

Both reports were accepted.

The President's address was, on motion of Mr. Joseph M. Wharton, ordered to be printed and distributed with the Secretary's report.

The matter of the financial condition of the association, in connection with the projected exhibition of ores and minerals at the Centennial, was next taken up.

The President stated that no appropriation had been made to send a committee around the country to collect subscriptions for that purpose, as it was supposed that the sending of printed circulars would be sufficient.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of seven members of this association, whose duty it shall be to take all such measures as may be necessary to secure a proper display at the Centennial Exhibition of iron ores, fuels, fluxes, and iron and steel products, the said committee to have power to solicit subscriptions and employ expert assistants.

In accordance with the above the following were appointed: Messrs. D. J. Morrell, Joseph M. Wharton, A. Carnegie, William Firmstone, J. J. Bennett, W. E. C. Coxe and Fayette Brown.

Mr. Z. Durfee, of New York, then delivered an address upon the relation of the producing interests of the country to the question of transportation, which the speaker thought had not been sufficiently considered. He said some of the mineral traffic in the West is now done at one cent per ton per mile, and that is a fair paying rate for carrying such freight at slow speeds and large quantities and on long distances; but the average rate paid throughout the country is probably more than double the above. Three dollars and a half per ton would, at the lowest rate, allow for transportation on each ton of ore three hundred and fifty miles.

The estimated production of the agriculturists of this country for 1873 was 76,059,195 tons. No account of the live stock raised and marketed is made, as by the time it reaches the market most of it has eaten its weight of grain, and goes to market as the representative of grain.

Of the above amount it is estimated that only three-fourths are transported over the railroads as freight. This would equal 45,635,517 tons, or less than one-fourth more than the freight transported from the iron and steel trades. From the very nature of things, agriculture cannot develop the proportional amount of freight exchanges that comes from manufactures, and it the opening up of our country by railroads is a matter of importance, it can much more surely and profitably be done in the interest of general production than as hitherto, in the interest of agriculture chiefly. In referring to the Western railroads, the speaker said $800,000,000 of capital and credit had been expended in the construction of roads to the far West, which had touched no blended minerals, and had in nowise cheapened the cost of manufactures. It was stated that it could safely be assumed that, outside of the rise in lands and the development of business growing out of great immigration, the Western land opening had not paid.

The speaker recommended the construction of air-line mineral railroads, which could be so managed as not only to cheapen the products of the iron and steel manufacture, but also to lower the rates of all transportation by the competition which would necessarily follow. When the gentleman concluded, the address was on motion ordered to be printed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in this time of great and prolonged depression of the country's industries it is more than ever the duty of the Government to show, by its acts, an earnest sympathy with the workingmen, who, through no fault of their own, are thrown out of employment, lest their discontent, aggravated by its indifference, should weaken those bonds of social and civil order which are the foundation of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the national credit must be maintained inviolate, and no plea of party advantage, and no temporizing policy, must be suffered to deepen the present national distress by an apprehension of national bankruptcy. In order that all the obligations of the Government may be scrupulously met, we hold that such additional revenue as is necessary should be promptly and fearlessly enacted by the present Congress, such revenue to be drawn as far as possible by taxes upon luxuries, and by import duties upon those foreign manufactures which compete with the products of our own laboring people.

Resolved, That the recently detected frauds upon the revenue at New York, effected by undervaluations of silk and other dutiable goods, or by smuggling large quantities of such goods through the Custom House without any valuation, demonstrate the advantage of the greater vigilance which has lately been exercised by Government officials in the Customs Department, and also suggest the propriety of erecting new safeguards by legislation and by suitable appointments to office to prevent or detect similar frauds in the future.

Resolved, That this association highly approves the recent action of the United States Senate in rejecting the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, and, further, does most earnestly protest against any attempt to regulate import duties by treaty as being totally opposed to the principles of the National Constitution.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the national credit may properly be granted, under suitable restrictions, to aid in the construction of one or more of the trans-continental railroad lines which have been already in part constructed by private enterprise. Such aid would not only be a most efficient means of reinstating the activity of industry throughout the country, but would also relieve the Government from charges of sustaining a monopoly, and would doubtless be not only unattended by any outlay of money, but would also effect large savings in Government expenditures.

A resolution of respect to the memory of Captain E. B. Ward, First Vice President of the association, recently deceased, was offered by Mr. G. B. Stebbins, and adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
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CARPETS.

CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.

Buyers' Opportunity!
We are offering especial Bargains in those CARPETS that it will be impossible for us to duplicate in making up our Spring Stock.
It will inure greatly to the advantane of all who can anticipate their Spring wants to purchase now, as these Goods are selling away below prices that will rule for same grades when the season opens.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
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Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
FLORIDA EXCURSION ROUTES
SEASON OF 1874-5.

Tickets to Jacksonville, Florida, and Return, for sale DECEMBER 1st to APRIL 1st, good to return until MAY 31st, and have all the privileges of First Class Tickets.
Route No. 510—Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah.
Route No. 511—Via Washington, Richmond, Charlotte, Augusta and Savannah.
Route No. 512—Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.
Route No. 513—Via Washington, Richmond, Charlotte, Atlanta, Macon and Jesup.
Route No. 514—Via Washington, Lynchburg, Charlotte, Augusta and Savannah.
Route No. 515—Via Washington, Lynchburg, Bristol, Atlanta, Macon and Jesup.
Route No. 548—Via Washington, Richmond, Augusta, Yemassee and Savannah.
Route No. 549—Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Augusta, Yemassee and Savannah.
Route No. 546—Via Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.
Route No. 547—Via Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah.
All of the above-described tickets return by same route, and are sold at following THROUGH RATES:

New York	$50 00	Trenton	$47 75
Jersey City	50 00	Harrisburg	45 50
Newark	50 00	Williamsport	49 50
Elizabeth	49 75	Altoona	50 75
Rahway	49 50	Pittsburgh	52 75
New Brunswick	49 00		

Except Routes No. 546 and No. 547, which are not sold at Harrisburg, Williamsport, Altoona and Pittsburgh.
Variable Route Tickets are sold at New York, Jersey City, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Altoona and Pittsburgh, as follows:
Excursion No. 516—Going by Route 510, returning by Route 512, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 517—Going by Route 512, returning by Route 510, $10 additional.
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Excursion No. 519—Going by Route 511, returning by Route 510, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 522—Going by Route 510, returning by Route 514, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 523—Going by Route 514, returning by Route 510, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 526—Going by Route 511, returning by Route 512, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 527—Going by Route 512, returning by Route 511, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 530—Going by Route 511, returning by Route 514, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 531—Going by Route 514, returning by Route 511, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 536—Going by Route 512, returning by Route 514, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 537—Going by Route 514, returning by Route 512, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 542—Going by Route 513, returning by Route 515, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 543—Going by Route 515, returning by Route 513, $10 additional.
Excursion Tickets and information of Routes can be obtained at the following Ticket Offices:
Boston—Nos. 77 and 79 Washington street.
New York—No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, and at Depots, foot of Desbrosses and foot of Courtlandt streets.
Jersey City—Depot. Newark—182 Market street and at Depot. Elizabeth—Depot. Rahway—Depot. New Brunswick—Depot. Trenton—Depot.
Harrisburg—Depot. Williamsport—S. W. corner Market Square and at Depot. Altoona—Depot. Pittsburgh—78 Fifth avenue and at Union Depot.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager.

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LIMITED.
A SPECIAL AGENCY
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE
OR
Exchange by Barter
OF
Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,
OR OTHER PROPERTY.
Rooms 127 Fifth Ave, Old No. 89,
Above Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
EDWARD JAY ALLEN, ANDREW PATTERSON, LEOPOLD KLEE, Managers.

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J. L. Dunseath & Co.
PORK PACKERS
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil & Refined Lard
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF.
301 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday, February 13
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

NEW BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for Present and Early Spring Wear.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
We have just opened a new lot of these Desirable Goods at prices from 25 cents per yard up to 75 cents, and consider them to be most decidedly the best value we have yet offered.
BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
BLACK CASHMERES,
At 87½c to $1 25.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS,
At 12½ to 25c.
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS.
Bargains Unsurpassed in the United States from Medium to Finest Qualities.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
Ladies' Made-Up Suits.
Ladies' Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Paisley and Woolen Shawls.
Mourning Shawls, of all kinds.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.
Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to
LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.
Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT—NOTICE is hereby given that WARNE S. CREVELING and JAMES H. HIXSON, partners, trading under the name and firm of Warne S. Creveling and Hixson, of the city of Paterson, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.
Z. E. TOWNSEND.
Dated Paterson, N. J., Jan. 26, 1875.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: THE undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Assignees of James Blackmore and William Nelson, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated Pittsburgh, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1875.
N. J. BIGLEY,
JNO. G. MacCONNELL,
Assignees.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT—NOTICE is hereby given that JAMES H. HIXSON, of the city of Paterson, in the county of Passaic, and State of New Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.
Z. E. TOWNSEND.
Dated Paterson, N. J., January 26, 1875.

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Z. E. TOWNSEND.
Dated Paterson, N. J., Jan. 26, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received at the office of the undersigned, 73 Grant street, Pittsburgh, until the 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1875, for
Building Stone Abutments for Bridge Over Saw Mill Run,
On line of Carson street, Thirty-fourth Ward, city of Pittsburgh. Plans and Specifications can be seen at said office.
Bidders must accompany their proposals with bonds, as required by the city.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city so to do.
JAMES I. BENNETT,
WM. K. NIMICK,
R. C. SAWYER,
PARK PAINTER,
JAMES M. BAILEY,
Commissioners.
FRANCIS OWENS,
Engineer and Superintendent.

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J. H. MORRISON,
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SAWED LUMBER,
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B. H. LUBBERS,
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FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,
No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.
Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.
Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

ESTD 1858
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfactiyn.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.
The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.
DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.

Saturday, February 13
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

HOUSEKEEPING
DRY GOODS.
FULL SUPPLY OF
All Our Many Popular Bargains,
At 8½c, 10c and 12½c.
BARGAINS IN
Yard Wide Undressed Bleached Muslins.
Best Quality of Calicos,
At 5c Per Yard and Upward, according to style.
REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all kinds.
Table Linens, medium and fine.
Linen Towels, Towelings, Napkins, &c.
Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, &c.
Blankets, Comforts and Quilts.
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS,
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
Bosoms by the dozen or half dozen at our lowest Wholesale Prices.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND FAMILIES.
We Will Sell You Housekeeping Goods of all Kinds, by the Piece, at our Lowest Wholesale Prices.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE IN
Cotton Dry Goods, New Style Prints,
BLACK ALPACAS,
AT THE LOWEST RULING PRICES
NOW OPENING, 5,000 PIECES
Hamburg Embroideries, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings,
At Bottom Prices.
FULL LINES NOTIONS & SMALL WARES
WHOLESALE ONLY.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH
is more common than any other disease, and is attended with more disastrous consequences, if not attended to in time. It is the cause of more consumption than all other causes combined. Affecting the nasal organs, first, the head and throat, descending to the lungs, finally it vitiates the blood, striking at the vital centers of life. It is easily cured. Constitutional treatment along with local, is required to arouse the brain to purify the blood and to heal the mucous membrane, the seat of this disease.
The usual treatment of injecting irritating drugs into the nostrils will never accomplish this result. DR. KARSNER gives a local application, and in connection a general application to be taken internally, acting gently, yet powerfully upon the entire mucous membrane, giving tone to the whole system. It builds up and cures the whole man. If you are afflicted with this terrible disease use *Dr. Karsner's* treatment. Wholesale trade supplied by
WARDS & FERGUSON,
No. 92 Third street.

QUICKLY CURED!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
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165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

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LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
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Latest Styles, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
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RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
IMPORTANT CHANGES.
On and after SUNDAY, February 14th, 1875. Trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows. Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	7:25 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	10 15 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:15 p m	W. Newton Ac	8:25 a m
Uniontown Ex	3:45 p m	Through Ex	10:35 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:20 p m	Uniontown Ex	10:00 a m
W. Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	5:35 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 p m	Through Mail	9:20 p m
McKees't C. T.	12:45 p m	McKeesp't C. T.	10:05 a m

McKeesport Accommodation departs at 11:15 p. m., and arrives at 7:35 p. m., will run on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.
Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
On and after SUNDAY, November 29th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:51 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:05 p. m., Philadelphia 4:15 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.
Day Express daily, at 7:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 p. m., Philadelphia 7:30 p. m., New York 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m.
Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 8:11 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m New York 6:50 a m, Baltimore 3:25 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.
Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:25 a m, Philadelphia 6:30 a m, New York 10:10 a m.
Fast line daily, at 7:51 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 4:13 a m, Philadelphia, 8:05 a m, New York 11:15 a m, Baltimore 7:45 a m, Washington 9:07 a m.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:51, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.
Brinton Accommodation, 6:06, a m, 5:01 and 9:21 p m. Sunday, 9:21 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation.....7:16 p m
Johnstown Accommodation.....3:31 p m
MAIN LINE WESTWARD
Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows.
Mail Train daily, except Monday.....1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday.....1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday.....6:56 a m
Cincinnati Express daily.....7:41 a m
Pacific Express daily.....1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily.....8:21 p m
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 11:31 a m, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:31 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:31, and 8:21 a m, 7:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation.....9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation.....9:41 a m
WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, City Time:
Mail Train, connecting for Butler.....6:36 a m
Express, connecting for Butler.....3:11 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 9:16 a m, and 4:46 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 11:21 a m, 6:11, 8:41 and 11:16 p m.
Market Train for Butler.....3:21 p m
Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):
Express, connecting from Butler.....10:21 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler.....5:46 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 8:16 a m and 1:41 p m.
On Sunday, 9:51 a m.
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 3:43, 7:11 and 11:16 p m.
Market Train from Butler.....9:11 a m
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after SUNDAY, December 27th, 1874 Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:03 a m	McDonald's Ac	7:13 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac	8:23 a m
Washington Ac	8:53 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:38 a m
Pacific Express	8:03 a m	Cincinnati Ex	7:38 a m
McDonald's Ac	12:14 a m	McDonald's Ac	5:43 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	2:13 p m	Washington Ac	3:13 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	12:33 p m
Washington Ac	4:58 p m	Fast Line	7:28 p m
Mansfield Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
McDonald's Ac	10:58 p m	Mansfield Ac	7:40 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:48 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after NOVEMBER 15, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:18 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:33 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:53 a m	Chicago Ex	12:28 p m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:53 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:43 p m
Chicago Ex	9:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:53 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	7:18 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Cleve & W Ex	7:33 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:38 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:13 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Fast Line Leaves Daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted
All other Trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.
J. D. LAYNG,
General Manager
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
On and after MONDAY, November 23d, 1874 Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time,) as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Hulton Ac	6:40 a m	Hulton Ac	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:25 a m	Night Express	7:00 a m
Kittanning Ac	11:30 a m	Soda Works Ac	8:30 a m
Hulton Ac	2:00 p m	Kittanning Ac	10:00 a m
Titusville Ex	2:40 p m	Hulton Ac	1:30 p m
Kittanning Ac	4:30 p m	Titusville Ex	3:25 p m
Soda Works Ac	5:55 p m	Kittanning Ac	5:40 p m
Night Express	8:25 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	9:25 p m
Hulton Ac	11:00 p m	Hulton Ac	7:20 p m

Buffalo and Night Express Trains make direct connection for Buffalo.
All Trains Daily, except Sunday.
Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p m, stopping at all Stations.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.
Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport, and points on P. and E. R. R.
Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with Train on Sligo Branch, and at Sligo with Stage for Clarion and points in Clarion county.
Titusville Express North and Pittsburgh Express South connect at Red Bank with Train on Sligo Branch for Sligo.
Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.
Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
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STOCKINGS, GLOVES, &C.,
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Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Chemises, Skirts and Night Gowns, from lowest to finest qualities.
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Real and Imitation Hair Switches.
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SPECIAL LOW PRICES IN
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At 37½ and 50c each, Extra Good Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, Full Sizes.
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ECLIPSE
SAFETY STEAM
BOILERS!
Stationary, Portable and Marine
5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:
First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.
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Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.
Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace, Connections and Form of Construction.
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Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the tubes and large returns.
Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or light service, high or low pressure, or steady and unequal work.
The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for removing sediment; and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

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Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

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STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,
Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
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Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
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Erect in Any Part of the United States,
Iron Roof Frames
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Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
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Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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THOS. CARLIN,
Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, &c., Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Sash Weights, &c., &c. Has a number of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.
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Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

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ANDERSON & WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
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Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
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CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.
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Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
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Investment Securities a Specialty.
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ROBERT ARTHURS, President.
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Henry Lloyd, E. P. Jones,
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Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
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NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
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UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE
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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

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Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
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THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT,
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways. Booking Passengers to and from all parts. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
OCEANIC..........Capt. Bristow.
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Passenger Accommodation Unrivalled.
Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold) Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 13, 1875.

The bank statement received from New York to-day is as follows:

Loans, increase	$1,913,500
Specie, increase	731,900
Legal tenders, decrease	628,000
Deposits, increase	709,100
Circulation, decrease	129,300
Reserve, decrease	73,375

The changes are so slight as to require no comment and to have no influence on the course of the money or stock markets.

—In local monetary circles there is little doing. In the general situation there is no change to attract attention.

The outlook is such that the banks have no apprehension for the future, as they are in a situation to sustain themselves in any contingency. Any change that can take place must be for the better, and in favor of greater activity, when it will require more effort than at present to financier a bank. Now the only effort is to find safe and profitable employment for money; with greater activity the object to be accomplished is to make the least amount of money do the greatest amount of work. The surroundings, as well as the prominent features of the market are healthy. All the banks have an abundant supply of funds, and with a revival of trade and the commencement of active operations for the spring business, the future is full of promise. The banks seem well satisfied with the present situation and the character of the outlook, and on all sides the feeling is about as cheerful as could be expected.

—The report of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with Saturday, February 13th, 1875, is as follows:

Exchanges received	$3,877,806 81
Exchanges delivered	3,877,806 81
	$7,755,613 68
Balances paid	$ 750,530 25
Balances received	750,530 25
	$1,501,060 50

—New decisions are coming up daily on the subject of "raised" checks. The latest is the case of White *et al* vs. the Continental National bank of New York, in which the judge gives the opinion that the acceptor of a raised check is responsible for its face under certain limitations. Messrs. White's correspondents, the Exchange bank of Buffalo, drew a sight draft on them for $27, which was raised to $2,750. It came to H. M. Horton, of Baltimore, who sent it to Baldwin & Co., of New York, who deposited it in the Continental National bank. It was presented to White & Co. August 16, 1869, who paid it through the Leather Manufacturers' bank. In September, White & Co. sent in their monthly statement of account to the Exchange bank of Buffalo, who did not discover the raised draft until October 5th, when they informed the plaintiffs. Meantime the defendant had credited Baldwin & Co., who had remitted the money to Horton, and the money could not be reclaimed. White & Co. sued the Continental National bank to recover the amount overpaid.

The Court holds that this case is distinguished from the cases in which the certification of bank checks was involved, and applies this rule: "Where one, by his act of omission, induces another to part with his property beyond the power of reclamation, he is estopped from showing, as between such an one and himself, that such action on his part was the result of ignorance or of fraud practiced upon him. Of the two innocent parties he is the one that must bear the loss." He therefore affirms the judgment in favor of the defendant.

—The Sharon Banking Company, of Sharon, Pa., Messrs Zahnisor & Perkins managers have decided to organize under the National Banking law with a capital of $200,000.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has $4,500,000 seven per cent. currency bonds maturing November 1st next. The company has negotiated a loan of $5,000,000 in six per cent. gold bonds, for $1,000,000 of which payment will be made April 1st. The new loan, besides retiring the maturing bonds, it is supposed will restore to the income account about $250,000 of the $750,000 that has been put into the new building in excess of the building loan. The price obtained for the new bonds is about 96 in currency.

—The operations and tendency of the new Finance law are told in the following items of information from Washington: About $7,000,000 additional circulation has been called for under the free banking clause of the last Finance bill; $3,000,000 of legal tenders have been sent in for retirement, and about $800,000 in new notes have been issued.

—The *Financial Chronicle* compiles the following interesting table, which shows the prices of certain leading securities, less the accrued interest; also the cost of a $1,000 bond, the per cent. of interest realized per year on this cost:

	Int. paid.	Price 'dat'	Cost of $1000 bond.	Int. per year.
U. S. bonds of 1881, 6's gold	J. & J.	*104⅞	*1,048	*5.71
U. S. 5-20's of '67, 6's gold	J. & J.	*104⅝	*1,045	*5.74
U. S. ten-forties, 5's gold	M. & S.	*100¼	*1,002	*5.00
U. S. Pacific issues, 6's cur	J. & J.	112¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. State Bounty Loans reg.	J. & J.	106	1,061	6.60
N. Y. Cen. & Hud R. R. mortg. bds. coup. 7's	J. & J.	111⅝	1,116	6.25
Erie R. R. 1st mort. 7's, '79	M. & N	103⅛	1,031	6.78
Cen. of N. J. mortg. b'ds '90, 7's	F. & A.	107	1,070	6.54
Cen. of N. J. consol 7's	quar.	102¾	1,027	6.81
Chi. & R. I. 1st mort. 7's	J. & J.	105½	1,055	6.63
C. & N. W. 1st m. 7's, 1885	F. & A.	96½	965	7.25
C. & N. W. con. mor. 7's go	J. & D.	*93½	*935	*10.0
Cen. Pac. 1st mor 6's gold	J. & J.	*94¼	*944	*7.14
Cen. Pac. San J. Val. 1st mort., 6's gold	A. & O.	*77½	*775	8.21
West Pac. 1st m. 6's gold	J. & J.	*79¼	*792	7.86
Un. Pac. 1st m. 6's gold	J. & J.	*81⅜	*813	*7.4
Un. Pac. land grant 7's	A. & O.			
Un. Pac. sink fund 8's	M. & S.			
Fort Wayne 3d m. 7's		79½	797	10.00
O. & M. 1st m. consol 7's	J. & J.	97¼	971	7.21
O. & M. 2d m. consol 7's	A. & O.	79¼	797	8.75

*In gold.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7, NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, February 12, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Opening prices exhibited some strength which was in harmony with the better tone existing at the close yesterday. The volume of business, however, has been moderate and the market irregular, a few stocks showing considerable weakness while others remained firm. The weakest spots in the market have been Wabash, St. Paul and Northwestern. Union Pacific has been strong, probably showing the effect of the offer of the company to compromise the claim of the Government against it. Pacific Mail held its own against the repeal of the contract of 1872, which was passed by the House yesterday. Lake Shore and Western Union have been dull, with moderate fluctuations. Wabash is steadily depressed by the selling of long stocks. The short interest in it continues large, which is an element of strength in its market price. The present condition of the market renders it impossible to prognosticate: even the immediate future is too uncertain to attempt advising operations. Yours, truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 13, 1875.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114½	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119⅝	....	119⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1862	116	....	116	....	....	....
5-20's, 1864	117½	....	117⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	119½	....	119½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅛	....	118⅛	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	119⅛	....	119½	....	....	....
Registered 6's	119	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	119⅝	....	119½	....	....	....
10-40's	114	....	114	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	117	....	117	....	....	....
Currency 6's	119⅜	....	119½	....	....	....
New 5's coupons	115	....	115	....	....	....
Western Union Tel.	73	73	72¾	72¾	72½	72⅝
Quicksilver	....	30	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	32½	32⅛	32⅝	32¼	32⅛	31⅞
Panama	....	112	....	112	....	....
Adams Express	....	102	....	101½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	85	....	85	....	....
American Express	....	63½	....	63	....	....
United States Exp's	....	55½	....	56	....	....
New York Central	....	101⅞	....	....	....	....
Erie	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	....	28⅛
Michigan Central	....	76	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	....	73⅛	73⅛	....	73⅛	73⅛
Illinois Central	....	101	....	101½	....	....
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	....	91	....	90½	....	....
Chicago & Northw'n	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	....
Do preferred	....	55⅛	55⅛	55	....	....
Rock Island	103	103⅛	103	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
St. Paul, common	35	35	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
Do preferred	....	....	....	55	....	55½
Wabash common	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛	13
Fort Wayne	....	95⅞	....	97⅞	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	....	26⅞
Union Pacific	40⅛	40	39⅞	40	40	40⅛
Harlem	....	128	....	128	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	20⅛	21	20⅛	....	21
C. C. & I. C.	....	....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	....
Tennessee, old	....	....	64	....	....	....
South Carolina, July	....	....	32	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	95⅞	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	55⅛	....
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	107	....
Reading, sales	56⅛	....
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	131	....
Oil Creek	11⅛	....
Lehigh Valley	63	....
Allegheny Valley	91	....
Central Transportation	43⅛	....
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis mortgage bonds	77	77¼

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 13, 1875.

The trade of the leading branches of business was very quiet yesterday, and there was little to note in the way of changes in price or movement of merchandise.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	824	Apples, bbls	92
Corn, sks	510	Wheat, sks	203
Barley, sks	170	Rye, sks	170
Oats, sks	2,068	Butter, pkgs	156
Bacon, pcs	100	Hay, bales	66

The following statement shows the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending to-day, with a comparative statement for the three preceding weeks:

Week ending	Jan. 16	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
Flour, bbls	6,545	7,991	7,553	8,493
Apples, bbls	207	588	363	362
Cheese, bxs	63	898	1,492	185
Corn, sks	850	12,263	9,961	5,275
Wheat, sks	1,805	5,308	4,703	1,126
Barley, sks	4,123	1,587	4,962	3,031
Rye, sks	1,016	367	396	520
Oats, sks	3,632	4,984	4,610	6,449
Butter, pkgs	239	281	351	539
Bacon, pcs	10,529	17,677	10,417	4,138
Bacon, tcs	238	582	405	1,095
Potatoes, bush	3,715	2,486	4,112	770
Hay, bales	1,118	3,039	2,671	2,740

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—Receipts during the week have been light, consisting of 41,752 bushels, of which the principal was oats and corn. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 ₩ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 16@1 19; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 14@1 16. Corn was active at about former quotations, viz: shelled 73@74c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; low-mixed 71@72c; ear rules at 73@75c for prime yellow; 70@72c for mixed and white. In oats the market is quotable at 65½c per bushel for prime Western white; 64½@65c for Ohio white; 62@64c for mixed. Rye was steady at about $1 08@1 12. Barley was nominally unchanged.

FLOUR—Receipts 8,493 barrels. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off ₩ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $6 25 ₩ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—Receipts 2,740 bales. The market is easy at yesterday's quotations. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@22 00 ₩ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₩ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is strong at $1 15@1 18 ₩ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 ₩ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES.

We have little to report in the grocery trade that is new or interesting. Prices are unchanged, and business moves slowly. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ ℔.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10⅞c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10⅛c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard extra C	10⅛c
Good Rio	20 c	Franklin extra C	9⅞c
Java	33 c	American extra C	9 c
		New Orleans	8@9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	29 c	Crushed	11⅛c
Rio, in bulk	28½c	Powdered	11⅛c
Java, in papers	41 c	Granulated	11⅛c
Java, in bulk	40½c		
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₩ gal.
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Strictly ch'c N. O.	72c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Good	63c
Japan	55c@ 1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25c@ 85	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	65c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	45@50c
Rice.	₩ ℔.	*Raisins.*	
Choice Carol'a	8¼@8½c	Layers, ₩ bx	$3 25
Patna	7¼@8c	Valentias, ₩ ℔	12 c
Rangood	7¼@7½c	Currants, ₩ ℔	7½c
Spices.		Prunes	11@13 c
Cloves	55 c	*Starch.*	
Allspice	17½@18½c	Common	5½c
Cassia	40 @45 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Corn	10½c
Pepper	26 @27 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, ₩ 10-℔ kgs	6c
Star, full weight	18c	Bi-carb, ₩ ℔ papers	8c
Stearine	15c		

FISH—There is a moderately active jobbing trade, at generally steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel ₩ bbl	$25 00	Large do, ₩ 100	$6 50
No. 1 mess	23 00	Boneless codfish	8
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ₩ half bbl	6 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake herring, ₩ hf bbl	4 87
No. 1 bay	14 00	Labrador herring, ₩ bbl	8 75@9 00
Extra No. 2	14 00	Round do	6 75@7 00
No. 2 bay	12 00		
New No. 3	11 00		
Georges codfish medium, ₩ 100	6 00		

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll	57@60c	Rough & Ready	65@85c
Black Navy	52@55c	Fine Cut Plugs	70@80c
Black Tens	54@57c	Fine Cut	50@80c
Black Quarters	54@57c	Cut and Dry	30@40c
Louisville Navy	60@66c	Scotch Snuff	65@75c
Louisville Cav.	65@67c	Black Snuff	60@65c
Virginia Navy	55@60c	Six Twist	@40c
Virginia Tens	55@61c	*Cigars*—	
Virginia Cav.	56@61c	Penn'a Seed	$13@20
Double Thick	60@62c	Connecticut	25@40
Flounders	60@62c	Seed & Havana	30@50
Bright Pounds	60@ $1	Havana	60@150

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 3-℔ cans, per doz, $1 75@2 00; peaches, 3-℔ cans, per doz, $3 50; corn, 2-℔ cans, per doz, $2 60; lima beans, 2-℔ cans, $2 25; string beans, 2-℔ cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-℔ cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-℔ cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-℔ cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-℔ cans $2 60; asparagus, 2½-℔ cans, $3 75; pineapple, 2-℔ cans, $2 40; pears, 2-℔ cans, $2 25; pint pickles, per doz, $1 35; quart pickles, per doz, $2 35; ½ gallon pickles, per doz, $3 90.

CARBON OIL—The market is steady. We quote 13½@14c from store; sales of round lots on the cars are made at a reduction on these rates.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Receipts 362 barrels. The stock of strictly choice apples is limited but as apples have been somewhat injured by the late cold weather, some transactions have been made at low figures. Extra choice apples are quoted at $1 75@3 00 ₩ bbl; $5 25@2 50 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common to medium.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ₩ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

BEANS—The demand is light and supply liberal. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium $1 75@1 90; fair to good $1 50@1 70.

BUTTER—There was a steady demand for prime to choice grades of butter. The market is steady at about 29@31c for choice, and 23@26c for medium; poor to common grades meet with no favor from buyers, and are unquotable. Receipts 539 packages.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ₩ ℔, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c ₩ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, and in large supply at $3 00@3 25 ₩ cwt.; $7 00 ₩ bbl; self-raising buckwheat flour is quoted, in 6-℔ packages, at $4 25 ₩ dozen packages.

CHEESE—Receipts 185 boxes. There is an improving demand, and the prospects of the trade are somewhat better. Prices are steady and unchanged. We quote at 16½@17c ₩ ℔ for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17½@18c; Sweitzer 18@19c ₩ ℔.

EGGS—There is a good demand for strictly fresh eggs, and the arrivals by express are sold readily up to 30c ₩ dozen; limed eggs sold yesterday at 22c. We quote strictly fresh 28@30c; limed 20@22c.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 25 ₩ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₩ ℔, 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₩ ℔, 20@30c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₩ ℔ in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The market is steady, transactions being chiefly from store in a jobbing way. We quote at 80@90c ₩ bushel for prime peach-blows from store; medium grades 70@75c ₩ bushel. Receipts are nominal being only 770 bushels for the past week.

POULTRY—Supply fair and market firm. Quotations at 13@14c for chickens; 15@18c for turkeys.

PRESERVED AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@8c ₩ ℔; dried blackberries 10@11c ₩ ℔; dried peaches are quoted at 8¼@9c ₩ ℔ for choice halves. Honey is active and firm at 25c ₩ ℔ for clover; buckwheat blossom 20c ₩ ℔. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₩ bbl; $5 00 ₩ half barrel.

SEEDS—There is a good demand for clover seed, and holders are steady. We quote at $6 75@7 00 ₩ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 50@3 00 in round lots; $3 10@3 25 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 25@1 90; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 per bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red top do $2 00.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₩ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PROVISIONS.

Trade continues moderate and prices are unchanged. Receipts for the past week have been 4,138 pieces and 1,095 tierces, estimated at 635,154 pounds.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 8½c ₩ ℔; rib sides are quoted at 11½c; clear rib sides 11¾c; clear sides, 12c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13c ₩ ℔. Sugar-cured shoulders at 9½c ₩ ℔; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; dried beef, 15c; beef tongues, ₩ dozen, $7 00.

MESS PORK—The market is steady. We quote at $20 00@20 50 ₩ ℔.

LARD—Is firm at quotations. We quote prime lard, in tierces, ₩ ℔, 14¾c; half bbls do, 15¼c; refined, in tierces, 14¾c; in ½ bbls, 15¼c; in buckets, 15¼c; in 3-℔ caddies, 17¾c; in 5-℔ caddies do, 17¾c; in 3-℔ pails do, 18c; in 5-℔ pails do, 17¾c; in 6-℔ do, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 10@1 15 ₩ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ₩ ℔ for choice, and 7½@7¾c for medium.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is fair and prices are well sustained. We quote at 8@9c ₩ ℔.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—We quote: X $9 00 ₩ barrel; XX $10 00 ₩ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₩ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24,00@25 00; barrels; 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 66 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases 4 dozen bottles, $9 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of eight dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₩ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 75 ₩ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₩ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 25@2 30 ₩ gallon. Highwines are very strong and excited at $1 15@1 20 ₩ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 50 ₩ cwt. for high test; common $3 00@3 25; black lead $5 60; arsenic $5 00; potash $8 50; pearl ash $9 00; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ₩ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $25 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ₩ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS—We quote No. 2 common brooms, $2 00; No. 3 hurl, $3 00; No. 4 hurl, $3 25; No. 5, $3 75; No. 6, hurl, $4 00; No. 3, carpet, $4 25; No. 4, $4 50; No. 5, $4 75; fancy carpet, $5 25; toy brooms, $1 50@1 75; misses, $2 50@2 75; steamboat, $4 00@5 00; wisps, $1 25@1 75.

COKE—Trade continues dull and prices are unchanged at $2 50@2 75 ₩ ton, delivered free on board in Pittsburgh.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 ₩ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

HEMP—We quote Kentucky rough at $160 00@165 00 ₩ ton; double dressed 12¼@13c ₩ ℔.

PAPERS—Baling paper 4@8c ₩ ℔, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4¼@4½c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12¼@13c; book papers 15@18c ₩ ℔.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₩ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₩ ℔; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₩ barrel, $1 60; jobbing lots, $1 80@1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is quiet. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $30 00 ₩ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 30@1 35; country at $1 20@1 25; kegs, 5 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels $1 50.

BENT WORK—Bent rims, 1¼ to 1¾ inch, ₩ set, $1 25; 1⅜ inch, $1 40; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1⅝ inch, $1 85; 1¾ inch, $2 00; 2 inch, $2 75; 2¼ inch, $3 00. Spokes—XX hickory, 4 to 2 inch, ₩ set, $3 00; * * * do, 1 to 2 inch, $3 75@4 00. Oak, XXX, 2¼ inch and under, ₩ set, $3 50; 1½ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3¼ to 3½ inch, $5 50. Shafts, unfinished, $7 50@10 00 ₩ dozen pair; finished, $10 50@15 00. Poles, unfinished, $9 00@15 00 ₩ dozen; finished, $15 00@21 00.

WILLOWS—We quote choice at 11c ₩ ℔; large 10c; two-years' growth 8@9c.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 10.—American Pig—The market continues almost exactly as last reported. The demand is small, and the companies are obtaining $28 00 for the favorite bands, while those less liked can be had a shade less. We hear of no transactions on any other basis. We quote: No. 1 foundry, $27 00@28 00; No. 2 foundry, $25 00@26 00, grey forge, $23 00@27 00.

Scotch Pig—There have been some arrivals lately, and there is more iron here than there has been, but still the stock is very small, and would be much reduced were not navigation suspended to so great an extent as it is. We note the sale of 100 tons Eglinton and 100 tons Coltness on private terms. We quote as follows: Eglinton, $33 50@34 00; Glengarnock, $36 00@37 00; Coltness, $37 00@38 00.

Rails—We hear of no sales of importance, and quote American at works, $48 00@52 00. The Cleveland Rolling Company have been awarded the contract for 12,500 tons iron and 11,000 tons steel rails for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad at $52 75 and $76 75, respectively, both currency. We believe this is the largest single contract ever taken by any American rolling mill.

Old Rails—We hear of nothing to report except the sale of 450 tons wrecked rails at $28 00. The market is altogether nominal.

Scrap—The stock is mostly concentrated in the hands of dealers, who are asking $35 00. —*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

February 10.—Scotch Pig—During the week the market has been depressed, and prices are now lower than when last quoted, but it is believed that there is no legitimate reason for the drop; hence, it appears highly probable that an early recovery will take place. The following are maker's prices:

Gartsherrie, No. 1	89s
Coltness, No. 1	90s
Glengarnock, No. 1	86s 6d
Eglinton, No. 1	76s

Manufactured Iron—Although there is a slight improvement in the demand, the market still rules dull, and prices are unchanged and nominal at £9 10s@£10 5s for best Staffordshire bars.

Rails—The market continues in same conditions as last reported, and Welsh are quoted unchanged at £6 10s@£7 5s.—*Iron Age.*

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, February 15, 1875.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroads:

	Receipts of crude per river & rail.	Exports per Pa. and W. P. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Feb. 8	466	....	....
Tuesday, Feb. 9	....	....	400
Wednesday, Feb. 10	1,009	....	....
Thursday, Feb. 11	....	....	550
Friday, Feb. 12	....	....	....
Saturday, Feb. 13	....	....	....
Total for week	1,475	....	950
Since Jan. 1	41,566	....	11,595
To Feb. 13, 1875	43,041	....	12,545
Same time 1874	221,898	4,402	78,237
Same time 1873	166,238	7,023	41,537
Same time 1872	122,398	7,559	66,889
Same time 1871	74,210	13,256	39,465
Same time 1870	73,140	10,524	44,944
Same time 1869	83,694	7,744	32,779
Same time 1868	133,682	2,852	34,512

BUSINESS.

The market during the past week has been principally characterized by a sharp decline, more decided in its character than the advance previously noted. The market opened at about $1 65, and advanced till on Tuesday quotations were $1 70@1 72½ for United at wells. On Wednesday a sharp decline of about 25c took place, followed on the succeeding day by another drop of 20c, which were succeeded on Friday and Saturday by a more gradual movement, so that prices on Saturday closed about 50@55c below the highest point of the week. The decline was proportionate in all lines, Union and United being quoted at $1 20@1 25, and immediate shipment $1 40 per bbl. The downward movement did not appear to check sales, as the aggregate reported below is the largest week's business for a long time. The sales at Parkers and other points in the oil regions during the week, compared with the preceding week, were as follows:

	WEEK ENDING February 6.		February 13.	
	Parkers.	othr p'ts.	Parkers.	Other p'nts.
Monday	22,500	4,000	50,000	11,250
Tuesday	22,000	4,500	39,000	8,800
Wednesday	51,000	5,750	78,200	11,500
Thursday	27,500	6,000	73,900	8,000
Friday	46,600	8,500	31,000	3,500
Saturday	36,000	7,000	31,500	3,500
Total	204,600	35,750	303,600	46,550

Refined has also had a downward tendency during the latter part of the week, the Eastern markets especially falling off about ⅝@¾c from the highest quotations. The market here has not made as sharp a decline, not having been relatively as high, but is weak at a decline of ⅜@½c from its highest figures.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	10,439	1,475

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past eleven years:

	Bbls.
From January 1 to February 13, 1875	43,041
Same time 1874	221,898
Same time 1873	166,238
Same time 1872	122,398
Same time 1871	74,210
Same time 1870	73,140
Same time 1869	83,694
Same time 1868	133,682
Same time 1867	11,359
Same time 1866	45,054
Same time 1865	4,707

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	....	....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	1,204	950

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1st to February 13th:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penna. R. R.	13,256	5,769	7,023	4,402	....
A. V. R. R.	39,465	66,889	41,565	78,237	12,545
Total	52,721	74,458	48,590	78,639	12,545

Saturday.

We quote Union and United at wells at $1 20@1 25; immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified, $1 40. Sales at Parkers were very large, aggregating 93,500 barrels, with 3,050 barrels sold at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED.

The market is dull and drooping, in sympathy with unfavorable Eastern advices and the downward course of the crude market. We quote at 11⅞@11¼c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 13½c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted nominally at 14c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is dull and unchanged at $1 30 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 13.—The *Herald* says, At the opening of business in the morning, the feeling in the petroleum market was weaker. The earliest and higher sales of the day were in United, which were effected at $1 32½@1 30@1 37½. It was soon rumored, however, that a heavy failure had taken place at Millerstown, and that the banks would throw 50,000 barrels on the market. The reported failure soon began to have its effect. It seems that a certain operator of Millerstown, formerly of Butler, had purchased about 50,000 barrels of oil when the market was $1 70, which he had to take and pay for yesterday, and being unable to take it, the oil was thrown on the market. Sales:

250 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 50
800 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 50
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 52½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 50
2,000 bbls, Parker's, immediate shipment	1 55
1,000 bbls, Parker's, immediate shipment	1 52½
1,500 bbls, Parker's, immediate shipment	1 50
7,000 bbls, Parker's, immediate shipment	1 47½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, immediate shipment	1 45
2,500 bbls, Parker's, immediate shipment	1 37½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, immediate shipment	1 45
3,000 bbls, Parker's, immediate shipment	1 40
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	1 40
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	1 30
4,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	1 27½
2,500 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	1 25
2,500 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 33½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 32½
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 30
10,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 25
8,500 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 23½
10,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 22½
8,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 20
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 18
5,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 15
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 16¼
2,500 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 27½
3,500 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	1 28½

NEW YORK, February 13, closing 12.—Prices are again lower with an unsettled and depressed feeling. Crude in bulk is quoted at 6¾@7c; refined at 13½c, with 10,000 bbls sold late yesterday at this price. Cases nominally 18½@19c for shipment. For Philadelphia delivery the market is irregular and nominal.

PARKERS, February 13.—The market is quiet but steady; United $1 20; immediate shipment $1 40.

TITUSVILLE, February 13.—The market opens quiet at $1 50 bid; $1 55 asked.

OIL CITY, February 13.—Market dull and weak at $1 35@1 40.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 13.—Market declining and weak at $1 35.

ROUSEVILLE, February 13.—Market quiet and dull; held at $1 45.

TIDIOUTE, February 13.—Market very weak, with nothing doing at $1 10 bid at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Market quiet; standard white 14c; crude 6½c; cases 18c; no sales, and futures not quoted.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Cattle—receipts 500 head. Market more active and prices firm common to extra shipping $4 50@6 75; stockers $3 00@4 25. Shipments 9,000 head.

HOGS—Receipts 8,000 head. Demand active at lower prices: common to extra $4 40@7 50; light $6 40@6 90; heavy $6 75@7 50. Shipments 6,000 head.

SHEEP—Receipts 350 head. Market steady and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—Hogs pretty firm: Yorkers $6 40@6 37½; packing $6 75@7 25. Cattle in good demand for upper grades; supply almost wholly of common stock; fair native steers $5 25@5 30; good $5 50@5 75; common through Texan $2 50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—Hogs—Receipts 1,460 head. Market slow and buyers off; common $6 25@6 75; fair packing to good butchers $6 90@7 40; choice $7 50. About 3,000 head unsold. Shipments 151 head.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton dull; nominally 15⅝@16c. Futures closed dull and easy; sales of 18,900 bales as follows: February, 15⅝@15 21-32c; March, 15 1-16@15 23-32c; April, 16 1-16@16 3-32c; May, 16⅜@16 13-32c; June, 16 11-16@16 23-32c; July, 16 15-16c; August, 17 1-16@17 3-32c; September, 16⅞c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Cotton—demand active and prices easier; sales 7,900 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13⅝@14⅛c; low middling to strict low middling 14⅜@14⅝c, middling to strict middling 14¾@15⅛c; good middling to middling fair 15⅛@16⅛c. Receipts 4,494 bales. Exports—Continent, 5,574 bales; coastwise, 4,583 bales; Great Britain, 5,455 bales. Stock, 280,789 bales. Unsold last evening 150,500 bales. On shipboard, 141,500 bales.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 13.—Wool in fair demand for the past week. Sales add up the usual average, having been nearly 1,200,000 lbs, of which about half was domestic fleeces. Prices have been well sustained and sales have been at full current rates; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 53@57c; a choice medium selling at 57c, and extra and double extra and Ohio mostly at 54@55c; Michigan fleeces 51@52½c. Medium and No. 1 of all kinds are very scarce and wanted at full prices. Combing and delaine 59@65c for washed. Pulled wools in demand at 45@50c for super and extra.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Business was moderate in the package department, and transactions were chiefly restricted to staple cotton goods, prints, ginghams and cotton hosiery. Shirting and medium fancy prints in good demand and firm. Medium ginghams active and in light supply. Worsted shawls more inquired for by distant jobbers. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "Garner's, Amoskeag and Wamsutta prints of all descriptions will be advanced ½c Monday next.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—Cotton dull at 15c. Flour and barley dull but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 10@1 12. Corn steady at 70@73c. Oats steady at 59@63c. Rye quiet at $1 09. Oils unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese firm and unchanged. Pork held firmly, but no sales. Lard steady with a moderate demand; steam 13.50@13.87½c; kettle 14¼@14½c. Bulkmeats steady at 6¾@7⅛@9⅞@10⅛@10⅜c. Bacon firm at 8@10⅛@11@11⅛@11⅜c. Greenmeats—shoulders sold at 6⅞c; sides—no sales. Whisky firm at $1 10.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114⅝.

NEW YORK, February 13, 1875.

MONEY.

Money closed at 2@2½ per cent. on call.

STERLING.

For foreign exchange the market was a little steadier at close at 483@483¼ for good to prime bankers' sixty days sterling and 486@486¼ for demand. During the morning a line of good bankers' bills sold as low as 482½.

GOLD

closed at 114⅝, after selling at 114½@114¾. Rates paid for carrying were ⅛ to 2 per cent. per annum, and for borrowings flat. Clearings $45,000,000. Customs receipts $397,000, and for the week $2,663,300. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed during the week $1,615,000. Specie shipments for the week $581,015, of which $93,285 was gold coin and the remainder silver and gold bars. Imports of dry goods $1,763,782; merchandise $3,838,145.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds dull but steady, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	119⅝	5-20's, 1867	119¼
5-20's, 1862	116	5-20's, 1868	119½
5-20's, 1864	117⅝	10-40's	117
5-20's, 1865	119½	New 5's	115
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅛	Currency 6's	119¼

STATE BONDS.

State bonds closing as follows:

Missouri 6's	96⅞	Do old	39
Tennesse, old	64	N. Carolina, old	27
Do new	63	Do new	13¼
Virginia, new	30		

THE STOCK MARKET.

In railroad bonds this afternoon Central Pacifics advanced to 96⅝, Union Pacific firsts to 93⅛, and Sinking Funds to 86⅛. The stock market opened irregular but in the main weak, Pacific Mail being the exceptional strong stock. As the day advanced the whole list became weak under the influence of Western Union and Union Pacific, and prices declined from ⅛@¾ per cent. Western Union declined to 72⅝, when it was known that the Executive Committee had decided to reduce the rates Monday to correspond with the reduction made by the Atlantic and Pacific Company. Later in the day there was a slight recovery, but towards the close stocks were very dull and weak, except for Pacific Mail. The market closed active and weak. The "bears" profess to be in receipt of a dispatch from Nashville to the effect that efforts are being made in the Tennessee Legislature to repudiate a portion of the bonded debt of the State. The first mortgage bondholders of the Great Western Railroad, of 1859, and the Illinois and Southern Iowa railroads this afternoon appointed Messrs. Griswold, Lord, Brown and Baldwin a committee to confer with the Directors of the roads and to apply, if necessary by judicial proceedings, for the appointment of a receiver to protect their interests and see that the earnings of the roads are applied according to priority of liens, and not devoted to the payment of the floating debt. The existing dullness in the market is generally attributed to the advanced rates of commission, and dissatisfaction in regard to this matter seems to be growing. To-day a call was afloat for a meeting on the 18th inst., to form a new board. Transactions to-day aggregate 137,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,400 Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern common, 5,700 Rock Island, 7,000 St. Paul, 8,400 Lake Shore, 21,000 Ohio and Mississippi, and 26,800 Union Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	59	Do preferred	55
W. U. Tel.	72¾	Wabash	13
Quicksilver	31	Do preferred	14
Adams Express	101½	Fort Wayne	97⅝
Wells-Fargo Ex.	85	Terre Haute	7
American Express	63	Do preferred	25
U. S. Express	56	Chicago & Alton	107
Pacific Mail	32⅛	Do preferred	111
New York Central	101⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	26⅞
Erie	28⅛	Clev., Col. & Cin.	65
Do preferred	45	Burlington & Q.	108¼
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	73⅛
Do preferred	125	Panama	105½
Mich. Central	75½	Illinois Central	101½
Cleveland & Pitts.	90⅝	Union Pacific st'k.	40
Northwestern	43⅛	Union Pacific bds.	93⅜
Do preferred	55⅛	Central Pacific bds	96⅝
Rock Island	103⅛	Del. & Lack.	109⅞
N. J. Central	98⅞	Bankers' Bills	484
St. Paul	34⅞		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 13, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 spring 84¾@84⅞c spot; 85⅝c seller March; 86⅞c seller April; rejected 77c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 63⅞c spot; 63⅜c bid seller March; 70⅝c bid seller May. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 52⅞c bid spot; 52⅞ seller March. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 $1 06 spot seller March.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand fair and prices advanced; $18 35@18 57½ spot; $18 40@18 42 seller March; $18 70@18 72½ seller April. Lard quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1 07.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon, wheat, corn and oats were quiet and unchanged in every respect. Provisions— Pork and lard quiet and unchanged in every respect.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Flour dull; receipts 4,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $3 85@4 20; common to good $4 65@4 75; good to choice $4 80@5 25; white wheat extra $5 25@5 75; extra Ohio $4 65@6 50; St. Louis $4 75@8 00. Rye flour dull and lower at $4 00@4 25. Cornmeal dull; Western $3 80@4 50. Wheat 1@2c better with a moderate demand; receipts 21,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 15@1 18; No. 3 do $1 03@1 05; No. 2 Chicago $1 05@1 07½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 08@1 11½; No. 2 Northwestern $1 05@1 08. Rye dull at 92@95c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn opened firm but closed dull; mixed Western 81@81½c; yellow 82@82½c. Oats firmer; receipts 18,000 bushels; mixed Western 67@70c; white 68@71c. Hay unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; prime 8½c. Molasses heavy. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum lower; refined 13⅜@13½c; crude 6⅞c; Eggs firmer at 40@42c. Pork lower and more active at $19 25. Dressed hogs steady at $8 25@8 50. Beef and cutmeats quiet. Middles heavy; long clear 10⅛c; short clear 10⅜c. Lard lower; prime steam 14c. Butter dull; Western 15@24c. Cheese steady at 10@15c. Whisky lower at $1 08@1 08½. Cloverseed steady at 11⅛c ₩ ℔. Rosin steady at $2 10@2 15. Turpentine steady at 38½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Flour—only a local demand; fine $4 25; superfine $4 50; double extra $4 75; treble extra $5 00; choice $5 50@5 00. Corn—demand fair and 1c lower; mixed and white 86c; yellow 87c. Bran scarce and higher at $1 85. Bacon firmer at 8¼@8¼@11⅛@11⅜c. Lard dull; refined 14⅞c. Whisky dull. Louisiana held at $1 14; choice Western $1 15. Coffee—demand fair at lower rates; fair 18⅝@18⅞c; good 18⅞@19c; prime 19⅛@19⅝c. Others unchanged. Gold 114⅝. Sight ⅛. Sterling unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.—Cloverseed in good demand at 11⅛c ₩ ℔. Flour dull and weak; superfine $3 75@3 87½; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $5 25@6 00; high grades $6 00@7 25. Wheat dull; red $1 18; amber $1 18@1 22; white $1 22@1 34. Rye 95c. Corn dull; yellow 78c; Western mixed 78c. Oats steady; white 65@66c. Pork in moderate demand at $20 00@20 50. Lard 13⅞@14⅛c. Petroleum easy; refined 13⅜@13⅝c, crude 10@10⅛c in bbls; 7⅛c in bulk. Whisky—Western held at $1 10.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat dull; No. 1 Western amber $1 23; No. 2 do $1 21; No. 3 $1 15; Pennsylvania red $1 18. Corn quiet and steady; Western mixed 77c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye and hay dull and unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork dull and unchanged. Bulkmeats—shoulders 7⅝c; clear rib 10⅛c. Bacon and lard dull and unchanged. Hams 14@15c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 10.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—Cotton firm at 14¾c. Flour, wheat and rye unchanged. Corn dull at 68@70c. Oats firm at 62@64c. Rye quiet at $1 10. Pork firm at $20 00. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Bulkmeats active and unchanged. Sugar cured hams 13¾@14c. Lard 14@15¼c. Whisky steady at $1 10.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 13.—Flour—demand moderate; Western superfine $4 00@4 50; common to extra $4 50@5 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra $5 25@6 25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5 50@6 37½; Illinois $5 50@7 00; St. Louis $5 75@8 00. Corn quiet but firm at 85@87c for mixed and yellow. Oats—demand firm at 68@72c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 13.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat a shade higher; No. 2, white Wabash $1 15¼; No. 1, white Michigan $1 10; amber $1 07¼; No. 1 red $1 11½; No. 2, $1 07. Corn a shade higher; high mixed 68½c; seller March 68c; seller April 70c; low mixed 65½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 55½c; Michigan 57c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 13.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee 91⅛c; No. 2 86⅛c. Oats in better demand; No. 2, 51c. Corn firm; new 63c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1, fresh, $1 05. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2, seller March, $1 08; No. 3, in store, 99c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 10. Pork firm at $18 75. Dry salt meats steady at 6⅞@7⅛@9⅞@10@10⅛c, according to age. Bacon firm at 8¼@8⅜@10⅞@11@11⅛@11⅜c. Lard nominal at 13.55@13.60c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 13.—Cotton dull a 13@13½c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 00. Wheat steady at $1 15. Corn steady at 85c. Oats steady at 72½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9c; sides 11¾@12c. Lard steady at 14½c. Sugar cured hams 14c. Whisky excited at $1 15.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 13.—Cotton steady at 15c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm at 84@85c. Oats firm at 72@73c. Pork quiet at $21 00. Lard quiet at 14@15c. Bulkmeats dull at 7¼@10½c. Bacon dull at 8¾@11½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 13.—Wheat, corn and oats unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white, in car lots, 11c; Ohio State test to 150 degrees 12c; in small lots 1@2c higher.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 18; extra white Michigan $1 30. Corn nominally 87@89c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 13.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 13. — Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, February 9, 1875.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Democrat:

I see that another writer has come to the front, who seems to think that the fair name and character of the Western boatmen is proper game for them, as is shown by an extract from a Nevada paper, published in the *Democrat* of the th inst.

"Pilot Wylie" referred to is yet among us, and while, like the rest of us, he may have faults, he certainly cannot be charged with drunkenness.

He never came on watch drunk while he was on the "Bully Arabia" with Captain Sam Bowen, because Captain Sam Bowen was never Captain of the Arabia, nor was Wylie ever pilot on her. Mr. Wylie has piloted for me, and I never saw him touch liquor, and I am confident he does not drink, as charged. And while I would not take a drop of liquor to save my life, I am glad to be able to state that the pilots of the Mississippi are a sober and worthy class of citizens. A writer who will damage a fair character to make his articles more readable should be scorned.

Capt. G. W. Atcheson, whose memory Mark Twain so wantonly assailed, built the Glaucus. She sank just above Hannibal, Mo., in charge of Capt. Spencer Field, now a coal merchant in New Orleans. I was pilot on her at the time, and had just come off watch and sat down to dinner with Capt. Field. I told him I thought his boat was going to sink, because I noticed, while I was steering in the forenoon, a great number of rats come up on the hurricane deck and take refuge in the skylight; and while we were eating, the boat got against the shore and shoved a bucket plank into her side. She sank in a few minutes, and became a total loss.

The other "Glaucus" was owned by the Keokuk Packet Company, and ran between Montrose and Rock Island, in charge of Captain Nathan Hubbard. She was a stern-wheeler, and was burned between the upper and lower rapids—I think at Montrose. There never was a steamer of the name of "Glaucus" burned at St. Louis. Neither the old "Glaucus" nor any other boat on the Upper Mississippi had a whistle at that day. The only boat that I remember having a whistle at that time was the steamer "Music," on the lower coast, or in the Red river trade.

H. G. C.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Wisconsin	February 16	Liverpool.
Klopstock	February 18	Hamburg.
Abyssinia	February 17	Liverpool.
Adriatic	February 20	Liverpool.
Pereire	February 20	France.
City of Chester	February 20	Liverpool.
Italy	February 20	Liverpool.
Utopia	February 20	Glasgow.
Cornwall	February 20	Bristol.
Othello	February 20	Hull.
Parthia	February 24	Liverpool.
Frisia	February 25	Hamburg.
Switzerland	February 26	Antwerp.
Celtic	February 27	Liverpool.
Bolivar	February 27	Glasgow.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Indiana	February 18	Liverpool.
Ohio	February 25	Liverpool.
FROM BALTIMORE.		
Caspian	February 17	Liverpool.
Braunschweig	February 20	Bremen.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 14, 1875.

River frozen over. Weather clear and cold.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., February 14, 1875.

River stationary, with 4 feet in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 36.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. WILLIAMS is commanding the steamer Ashland.

THERE is danger of the Ohio closing again at Aurora in a few days.

THE Fannie Tatum has laid up in the Arkansas river, forty miles below Fort Smith.

Up freights from New Orleans to Shreveport are half card or less, and cotton down $1 00 per bale.

MR. RICHARD C. STEVENS, a well-known Upper Mississippi pilot, is seriously ill at his residence in St. Louis.

THE wrecking steamer T. F. Eckert is laid up at Memphis, and Capt. R. W. Dugan has left that city for St. Louis.

THERE are several inches of snow on the ground. A general thaw would make things lively along the river.

WORK was commenced on the cabin of the new Messenger. The weather was found too be so cold the men had to quit.

THE Ironton *Journal* says the Norton Furnace is now making daily 45 tons of No. 1 mill iron, and was never working better.

THE Monongahela river is frozen from the headwaters to the mouth. How soon navigation will be resumed is further along.

THE Labelle, Rapides, Cal Kouns and Belle Rowland were all at Shreveport on the 8th, fighting for the little cotton there at 75 cents per bale.

THE steamers Exchange, Granite State and Ironsides are receiving for the lower ports. Their time of departure will depend on circumstances.

AN empty Pittsburgh barge broke loose from the landing of G. W. C. Johnston, foot of Elm street, Cincinnati, Wednesday evening, and has not been recovered.

CAPT. MAHAN of the Coal Hill says that he has not got a man on the boat that drinks a drop of whisky, and the boys all attend the spelling school. Ladies please make a note.

CINCINNATI.—A loaded coal barge at Buchanan's Landing, foot of Central avenue, was cut into by ice about thirty feet, Tuesday, and was with great difficulty prevented from sinking.

THE St. Francis is a total wreck. Captain Irv. Dugan reports that the machinery and other stuff worth saving is to be taken out at once. Efforts to raise the sunken vessel proved futile.

CAPT. LIST writes that he will make an effort to raise the E. R. Hudson, sunk by ice at Wheeling, as soon as the weather moderates. His new steamer only requires painting to be completed.

CAPT. JNO. A. ARTHUR, who will be remembered as river editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* about eight years ago, died Tuesday night, at Columbus, from the effects of an attack by ruffians the previous Friday night.

THE barge of Hanging Rock coal that broke loose from Daggett's, Cincinnati, in the first movement of ice on Sunday about a month ago, and which belonged to Evans, Clifton & Co., is lying high and dry on the Kentucky shore below Ghent, Ky.

CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN, of the W. S. Pike, is said to be the principal competitor for the Katie. His bid is $40,000, and he wants her for a New Orleans and Bayou Sa a packet, to make three trips per week.

THE New Orleans *Bulletin* doesn't vouch for the truth of the statement that the fantail of the Carrie Thorn was chawed off last trip by wolves and panthers while the boat was lying up in Bayou Macon.

CAPTAIN CANNON is improving slowly but steadily. It is now four months that he has been confined to his bed, and, notwithstanding his almost constant suffering, has been ever mindful of his river interests.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: "The ice in the river is now 20 inches thick. That was its thickness in March, 1855, when it was broken up with a rise, and swept away every steamer and barge that lay at the bank in our harbor."

THE weather continues cold and very disagreeable. The rivers are closed and the resumption of navigation seems to be some distance ahead. The ground-hog, since the second of February, has had things all its own way.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: Captain Van Hook, of the Yeager, is up from Cairo. This boat has a load for St. Louis. She has not the privilege to reship, and Captain Van Hook does not want the privilege. The entire Kountz line will arrive about the same time at this port when the river opens.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: James Merriman, formerly a St. Louis and New Orleans steamboat clerk, afterward a wholesale grocer on Second street, bankrupt and runaway, went to Yeddo, Japan. An American saw him there recently, and says he seems to be doing a large business as a merchant.

THURSDAY'S Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Miss Trunnel, daughter of the late Thomas Trunnel, who was lost four years ago by the explosion of the Emma No. 2, died at the residence of her mother, in Newport, yesterday. Her brother, George Trunnel, a well known pilot, is a passenger on the steamer Exporter, ice-bound at Hull's Bar.

THE Meigs County *News* says: The present winter proves beyond a doubt that we have the best ice harbor on the Ohio. At one time this freeze up there were nineteen steamboats and ninety-four barges harbored here, and when the break-up came, not one of either was injured or in danger. What other port can claim such safety from ice?

MIDDLEPORT.—The following boats are laid up at that point: Sam Brown, Coal Hill and John Dravo, with empty tows, on their way to Pittsburgh. Argosy, Wall City, Emma Graham, E. M. Norton, Katydid, Kanawha and J. S. Neel. At Coalport, or rather 4th ward of Pomeroy, is the Ed. Hobbs with a tow of iron ore for Wheeling and the Big Condor.

THE steamer Cherokee, New Orleans to Cincinnati, has the following freight for this end of the river: Wheeling—List, Davenport & Co., 9 hhds. sugar; J. Spindel & Co., 10 hhds. sugar; C. Oglebay & Co., 11 hhds. sugar. Pittsburgh—Carnegie, Kloman & Co., 500 tons gunboat iron; P. Duff & Sons, 9 bbls molasses; Leubbe Bros., 28 bbls molasses; Haworth, D. & Co., 28 bbls molasses.

THURSDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: A gentleman who came up from Lawrenceburg yesterday, gives the information that a barge, —No. 1, was caught there Sunday. The name is not remembered, but it may be one of those that came out of Licking on the night of the 5th inst. There is also a Joseph Walton barge being taken care of at Lawrenceburg, which the towboat Jos. Walton went all the way to Louisville in search of. The Fearless barge, No. 4, was caught at Lawrenceburg, but again got away.

THE Beef Slough Company want a charter from the State, granting the privilege of damming up all sloughs from Eau Claire down, excepting Meridean, Nine Mile and Beef; or, in other words, it wants the Legislature to place the control of the Chippewa in their hands. Inasmuch as the Government has already made reconnoissance, with a view for permanent improvements for navigation, we hardly think the Legislature will take it upon themselves to grant such a request.—*Eau Claire Free Press.*

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says: M. Wise & Co. got judgment for $1,400 yesterday, at Ironton, against the former owners of the steamer City of Portsmouth, and the Sheriff was ordered to sell the boat to satisfy the judgment if the amount is not paid in ten days. The City of Portsmouth now belongs to the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Company, and a State court can not enforce a sale, anyhow.

The John A. Wood and tow, from New Orleans, arrived at Paducah, Thursday night, and laid up.

SATURDAY'S Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: The change in the weather froze up the streams above and thereby prevented the river rising as expected.

The dry dock company have contracted with the owners of the steamer Hudson to bulkhead and right her, and will probably commence work immediately.

Witnesses were being examined in the office of the Wheeling Towboat and Barge Company yesterday in the action of the owners of the steamer Panther for damages caused by the collision of the Panther and Ed. Hobbs, at Bellaire, about a year ago.

THE Portsmouth *Tribune* says: "The officers of the Pittsburgh tow boats Joseph Walton and Coal Hill had a pleasant time socially during their recent ice blockade in this city, owing to the fact that they had many friends here whom they had known in the Smoky City. A reception was held in the cabin of the Walton one evening, in which the crew of the Coal Hill participated, also their Portsmouth friends. The wife of the Captain of the Walton—an agreeable and accomplished lady—presided. Our Pennsylvania friends will have present recollections of Portsmouth and *vice versa.*"

THE Shreveport *Times* says: Captain Joe Maguire, last night about half-past eight o'clock, while walking on the banquette at the corner of Texas and Spring streets, slipped on a piece of orange and fell, breaking his right leg at the knee joint. He was immediately taken into Mr. Leman's, where the fractured limb was put in place and bandaged. Shortly after he was taken to his residence. It will be remembered that in January, 1874, the Captain fell and fractured the cap of his left knee. He has certainly been unfortunate in this regard, and we fear that this last mishap will prove much more serious than the other.

[From the Shreveport Times, February 5.]

Ice made freely Thursday night and held its own all day yesterday in the shade. The pilots of the Maria Louise thought there was about nine feet in the deepest place on Rosa Bar, but they did not hunt for it. There was plenty of water for them anywhere. We got nothing yesterday from above the raft. The day before the river at Fulton was falling from a thirteen-foot rise. That won't make much water at this point. On the decline of the sun the little Lizzie Rae put out for all points above the raft as high as Fulton. The Maria Louise had the landing pretty much all to herself and made some headway in picking up cotton for New Orleans, for which she was to get $12 00 per dozen. The agent of the Era No. 10 engaged 500 bales of the $1 00 fellows for that boat.

THE New Orleans *Times* says: Tuesday, on the levee, was a grand gala day for business of all kind, and we are greatly pleased to report that all the host of departing steamers had splendid trips. It would be invidious to mention any particular one here, as all had been well patronized, and the boats' officers went on their way rejoicing. It affords us great pleasure to state that the case of the four (4) mokes against the steamer Belle of Shreveport, before Judge Weller, was decided in favor of the boat, and we do sincerely hope that all such suits will meet with the same death, for they are, as a class, outrageous in the extreme, and without any foundation whatever, but extremely annoying to the boats and officers, and Judge Weller will merit the officers' thanks for placing a damper on all such trumped-up cases when brought before him.

A SUIT was tried at the last term of the Circuit Court, in Whiteside county, Illinois, which created some interest among the owners of steamboat lines. In August, 1852, one Anderson, a passenger, fell through an open hatchway of the steamboat Alex. Mitchell, of the Keokuk Northern Line, while at Fulton, and broke his leg. Conceiving that the employees had been careless in leaving the hatchway open, and that the company should respond to him in damages for the injury he had received, he employed Judge Eustace, of Dixon, Illinois, to bring an action to compel it to pay. The evidence showed that the accident occurred after dark, and that the hatchway was not properly guarded either by railings or lights. The company proved that Anderson had not paid his fare, although he got on the steamer at Dubuque, and upon this relied mainly for their defense. Anderson said he intended to pay before leaving the steamer. The case was very ably tried by Judge Eustace, of Dixon, and L. G. Johnson and Geo. H. Fay, of Morrison, for the plaintiff, and by Judge Leffingwell, of Lyons, for the company. The jury brought in a verdict of $800 for the plaintiff. A motion for a new trial was at once made by the company, the new trial being granted.

The Royal George Sunk.

[Special to the Shreveport Times.]

TEXARKANA, ARK., February 5, 1875

CAPTAIN A. GILHAM: The Royal George sunk seventy miles above Fulton. Two hundred bales of cotton. Will arrive on the train tomorrow.

NOAH SCOVELL.

There are very few particulars in regard to the sinking of the steamer Royal George. It is a patent fact that she is sunk, and good sunk. That she was bound down stream from Lanesport, Ark., with 200 bales of cotton; in rounding to at some plantation about seventy miles above Fulton last Wednesday night she struck some hidden object and sunk in fifteen feet water. The boat is a total loss, but all the cotton was saved. We believe she belonged to Captain Jerry Sullivan, her commander, and understand that she was insured for $6,000. No lives lost.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

SHREVEPORT, LA., February 6.—Captain Scovell arrived from Upper Red river this morning. He says the Royal George is in a bad fix; had on 250 bales cotton; mostly saved; doubtful about raising the boat. The R. T. Bryarly arrived from Fulton with 1,150 bales, and leaves for New Orleans to-night. Era No. 10 left today, with 750 bales. The Maria Louis leaves to-night with 1,300 bales, 80 head cattle, 800 sacks oil cake, and 100 barrels of oil. River rising slowly; weather cloudy; business good.

J. E. MAGUIRE.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Arbuckles & Co, 25 doz brooms; J H Lippincott, 20 bxs g ware; Park Bros & Co, 14 bdls steel; Voigt, M & Co, 58 buckets a jelly, 5 bxs f soap; Mellor & Hoene, 1 organ; O H Allerton, 42 bales hay; J B Canfield, 35 sacks b w flour; Geo Mosbaugh, 20 do; Davis, C & Co, 13 bags kegs; W E Schmertz & Co, 35 bdls leather; Haworth & D, 100 brls flour; Fred Schild, 50 do; W A Bartley & Bro, 25 bxs com soap; J A Graff & Son, 9 tubs butter, 10 brls eggs; R S Davis, 2 cases books; Marshall, K & Co, 318 bgs wheat; Knox, Kim & Co, 1 box glass; J Holmes & Co, 1 car hay; H J McCracken & Bro, 263 sacks oats; W H Bryant, 52 brls lub oil; W G Miller, 301 bgs barley; T C Jenkins, 100 brls flour; Van Gorder & S, 10 brls d peaches, 3 kgs a butter; Wilbert & Wallace, 8 tubs butter, 8 brls eggs; J R Merrill, 5 brls fish; D M Saratta, 3 do; Smith, Sutton & Co, 4 axles.

ELEVATOR.—L G Graff & Co, 4 cars corn, 1 do oats; J & W Fairly, 1 do.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Isaac Hippely, 1 car shipstuff; Central Refining Co, 3 cars staves; Lutz & Waltz, 260 sks malt; R Knox & Son, 1 car bran; Jas Hill & Co, 2 car machinery; S B Smith, 2 cars coal; Will McClaran, 6 bdls slats; Wm Seddin, 20 sks meal; Armstrong, Fawcett, & McK, 6 sks kegs; H T Price & Son, 2 bxs axes; Isaac Oesch, 1 bbl vinegar, 4 tubs apple butter, 2 tubs butter; S P Armstrong & Co, 5 doz brooms; Wm N Taylor, 1 lot h h goods; Jno Herbert, 53 bbls apples, 1 chest butter; W Speaker, 10 bbls flour, 40 sks do; Henry Leuz, 1 pkg butter, 1 box poultry; J B McMillen, 2 kegs butter, 1 keg eggs; W J Carson, 1 box butter; & Faas, 1 bbl eggs, 1 pkg butter; F Miller, 1 bbl eggs, 1 pkg butter; F Blind, 1 bbl eggs; C Geyer, 5 bbls apples, 1 box butter; Beckfield & Niehause, 5 bxs soap, 10 doz brooms, 1 bbl p barley, 2 kegs do, 2 bbls o meal, 1 keg cr wheat, 3 bbls flour, 1 box farina, 16 sks g flour; Fred Gilbert, 3 pkgs butter; Lutz & Waltz, 20 bales hops; Isabella Furnace, 5 cars limestone; J C Thompson, 1 car h h goods; T H Nevin & Co, 500 pigs lead; Jos McKee, 2 bbls oatmeal; John Huckenstein, 1 car stone; Hamilton Lemon, 2 bbls l oil; D W Huntsman & Co, 8 cane chairs; Roessing & Riesman, 12 bxs b powder; Caughie Bros, 1 car lumber; S F Duncan, 1 car heading; S M Cummins, 4 cars wheels; Holmes & Co, 1 car lime; Isaac Hippely, 1 car ear corn; Keifer, S & Co, 1 car bark; Isabella Furnace, 2 cars limestone; Isaac Oesch, 8 bbls apples; R Carson, 1 bbl butter, 1 keg eggs, 50 stone jugs; George Stewart, 60 sks b w flour; Beymer, Bauman, & Co, 12 sks kegs; Fred Owens, 20 sks b w flour; John Kitchen, 2 bbls flour; G F Comley, 5 doz brooms; Lewis, Bailey D & Co, 1 car fire clay; S M Cummins, 3 bbls 1 oil, 1 do japan; N M Cochran, 1 box mdse; Renvers & Co, 12 cane rockers; F Owens, 36 bbls apples; Reed, Durant & Co, 2 bellows; D Daub, 40 bbls flour; Jas Lockhart, 1 keg p barley, 8 bbls meal, &c; Alborn, Clark & Co, 3 cast iron castings; S Moon, 2 pkgs p barley, 2 do oatmeal, 2 do c wheat.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Ford & M, 1 car shingles; R O Sellers, 5 bxs a b c; S S Marvin, 1 bx tins; Levi Israil, 4 bx brushes; F Pollard, 1 bx mouldings, 6 boards b w; Baymer Baumer & Co, 25 cases cm w; L R Warton, 1 bx organ; Pier, Dannals & Co, 3 empt ale bbls; Arbuckle & Co, 8 empt bxs; Dillworth Bros, 10 kgs o meal; Watt, Lang & Co, 25 bxs pipes; Wiesbrod & W 10 kegs p barley; J Porterfield & Co, 9 do b o meal, 1 do c do; Lang & Co, 2 bbls f wire; Head, C & Co, 8 bbls d apples; Lewis, O & P, 4 do s iron; Wilbert & Wallace, 1 do eggs, 2 tubs butter; Geo J Mosbaugh, 100 sks flour; A Bahmer & Co, 2 kgs butter; S P Schriver & Co, 1 chest tea; Voight, M & Co, 10 bbls apples, 8 do d peaches, 1 bx butter; J M Irwin, 2 wood chairs; F G Weise, 6 do; J Miller, 1 tub cheeses, 1 csk do, 3 loose do; Milliken & Co, 40 bdls k d chairs, 6 cane rockers, 6 tables, 2 bedstead r & s; F Eichmind, 18 wood chairs; N Whitney, 36 lounges, 6 small safes, 4 large do; J R Irwin, 48 wood chairs; F G Weise, 4 cane rockers, 24 do chairs, 13 w do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

T W Myers, 30 bbls lard oil; W H Holmes, 20 do whisky; Knox & Orr, 34 do molasses; A Bahmer & Co, 1 sk d apples, 4 tubs butter, 34 sks c seed; P Duff & Sons, 3 dressed hogs; T C Jenkins, 50 bxs soap, 1 bdl signs; Voigt, M & Co, 4 tubs butter; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car hay; Fahnestock, H & S, 34 bbls d lead; H M Graham & Co, 5 do oil; Laing & McKallip, 500 sks meal; Lindsay, S & Co, 20 doz seives; B L Fahnestock & Co, 3 bbls jap oil; Chas Peiser, 10 pails tobacco, 1 case do; H Schnelbach, 1 car mill feed; E Fox & Co, 4 tubs butter; Fred Schild, 50 sks barley; L C Newsom, 2 cars ear corn; Arbuckles & Co, 3 bxs brushes; M W Rankin & Bro, 2 tubs butter; C Coleman & Son, 7 sks flour; Ed Fox & Co, 4 tubs butter.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Isabella Furnace Co, 5 cars stone; Kloman C & Co, 3 cars stone; Keystone Bridge Co, 2 cars pig iron; Union Planing Mill Co, 3 cars lumber; Jos Gillespie, 3 cars do; M Ditridge & Co, 1 do; Verner & Co, 1 car marble; Jas Graham, 1 car hay; Geo Albree, Sons & Co, 3 cases shoes; Jacob Rims, 2 calves, 6 lambs; Peter Leutz, 1 calf; M McElwain, 25 sks rye; H Bartogt, 1 bx butter; J S Mills, 1 bx butter, 1 box poultry; H F Bruggeman, 3 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs; D Chestnut & Co, 7 rolls leather; W Hoffman, Young & Booth, 21 ale bbls; Pier, Dannall & Co, 3 ale bbls; Cochran & Jelt, 13 sheep, 3 calves, 10 hogs; Christ Achamon, 1 bx sunds; Henry Jones, 1 bx butter, 1 bg peaches, 1 bg beans, 1 bx eggs, 1 bx poultry; S A Hockensmidt, 1 bx mdse; Jas H Johnson, 1 bx butter; B H Smith, 10 bxs castings, 1 pkg do; Hamilton L & Co, 2 cases; W J Bonner, 1 bx piano, 1 lot household goods.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

The following are the receipts of blooms, pig metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	8	Shoenberger & Co, o	8
Caughey & H, m	4	Kloman & C Bros, o	8
Byers & McC, m	3	Pgh F & I Co, s 1	6
J Moorhead, m	4		
Total			41

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Isabella Furnace, o	12	Singer, N & Co, m	2
Lucy Furnace, o	3	W D Wood, s 1	1
Total			18

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Kloman & C Bros, m	7	Nimick & Co, m	4
Total			11

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G C Co	113	Armstrong, D & Co	41
Total			154

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 12 M.
For all Points on the Monongahela River.
The 8 A. M. Packet from Pittsburgh will connect at Monongahela City with the 11:15 train from Pittsburgh, on Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The 5:00 A. M. Packet from Brownsville connects at Monongahela City with 8:30 A. M. train, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:40 A. M.
STEAMER GENEVA..........CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR..........CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..........CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT..........CAPT. P. DONALDSON
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.
R. R. ABRAMS, Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR..........Commander.
R. H. KERR..........Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
C. C. MACKEY, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
THE FINE STEAMER
EXCHANGE,
S. SHUMAN..........Commander
WM. HARBISON..........Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT
IRONSIDES,
OF GRAY'S IRON LINE,
Will leave as announced above.
Will give through bills of lading to Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, La Crosse, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Jo, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, San Francisco, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points South and Southwest. For lowest rates apply to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

HULL AND BARGE
FOR SALE.
For sale, the Barge Luzerne, with cargo box—length, 153 feet; beam, 26½ feet; hold 4 feet 5 inches. Also, the Hull of the Steamboat Messenger will be sold at a bargain. For terms apply on board, or to
JOHN COOK,
Brownsville, Pa.

WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITT

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 24, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 14, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.19	6	76		Calm..	Foggy.
2 P.M.	30.21	17	50	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.37	7	77	N.W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.28 Highest thermom....22
Mean thermom.... .9 Lowest thermom.... 5

Bread for the Poor.

There is at present in operation a "Poor Fair" in Wilson's Hall, Allegheny. A portion of the receipts are expended in the purchase of bread for indigent persons in that city. Tickets are left with Secretary McGonigle, of the Poor Board, and with agents of the Ladies' Relief Society for proper bestowal upon worthy applicants. Bearers of these tickets are informed that Saturdays and Wednesdays are devoted to bread distributions between 12 A. M. and 1 P. M. Last Saturday a large number received loaves in the ratio of one loaf to each member of the applicant's family. The loaves purchased Saturday numbered five hundred of the five cent kind.

South Side Insurance Company.

The Board of Directors of the South Side Insurance Company, at a recent meeting, decided to cancel all their policies, outside of Allegheny county, and confine the business hereafter exclusively to the county. The officers of the company have therefore been instructed to cancel said policies, and are now engaged in doing so. We are pleased to note that the institution is to become more of a local corporation. The officers and managers are all shrewd business men, and the affairs of the company, we have no doubt, will continue to be managed with success. It was organized in 1873, and has been quite prosperous.

A Fuel Saving Invention.

During the intense cold of the past few days many of our readers, while their supplies of fuel were rapidly disappearing, have, doubtless, wondered whether some means could not be devised whereby the amount of coal consumed could not be materially reduced and the same result secured. The fact is, there has of late been a pressing demand for some appliance that would prevent the great waste which attends the burning of fuel in an open fireplace. This desideratum has at length been found, and an examination of Larkin's Diamond Pointed Agitating Grate will convince all interested that the want has been fully met, and that perfect combustion and the largest amount of heat will always result from its use. To this end the public are informed that Mr. J. B. Larkin, the patentee and manufacturer, has opened an office and salesroom No. 54 Sixth street, where the agitating grate may be seen in operation with all its apparent advantages. The large room occupied by Mr. Larkin is heated by an agitator, and while the amount of fuel used is almost insignificant, the apartment is kept comfortably warm throughout. If our readers would but take the time to see how admirably this grate performs its work, we hazard the opinion that there is not one but would cheerfully attest its superiority over any similar invention ever brought to their notice. Another point in favor of the Agitator is its perfect cleanliness, no dust or dirt arising from its use. It is also said by parties who have tested it, that the Agitator will obviate to a great extent the disadvantages of a defective flue and smoking chimney. Limited space forbids a detailed statement of the many merits possessed by the Larkin grate, but we shall endeavor to do the next best thing, by referring to the cut in another portion of this paper, to the descriptive circular which will be sent by the proprietor on application, and advising a visit to 54 Sixth street.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The distinguished English actress, Mrs. Rousby, renowned not less for her talent than her beauty, appears this evening as *Elizabeth* in Tom Taylor's "Twixt Ax and Crown." In this character her fame has already reached us, and public expectation will demand something far above ordinary acting. We believe the fair artist will fully meet the demand. Of the many flattering notices we have seen of this lady, we select the following from the London *Morning Post:*

"If by any process of divination it could have been revealed to the 'Imperial votaress' that she would have been presented to posterity in the person of a woman so beautiful and attractive as Mrs. Rousby, what delight would the revelation have afforded to the vainest and most egotistical, though the boldest and most energetic of her sex! Whether viewed with regard to grace of conception or artistic finish of execution, Mrs. Rousby's impersonation of this arduous character is a work of matchless excellence, worthy of the British stage in its best days, and, as it seems to us, altogether without parallel in the present state of histrionic profession. Her personal graces and the charms of her manner win all hearts, while her elocution is so faultless that without the least appearance of effort on her part she not only gives appropriate expression to the text, but makes her voice heard like a silver bell all through the house. What a *Belvidera* she would make!

Library Hall.

We congratulate the public upon the engagement of Miss Lotta, who, during the present week, will appear at the above hall in several of her favorite roles. It is five years since she appeared in our city, but she has not been forgotten. All her old admirers, and their name is legion, will avail themselves of this opportunity to welcome the return of the genial and charming Lotta. To those who have not seen her, we can honestly affirm she is the best comedienne to-day before the public. Now, in the full charm of womanhood, she fascinates everyone, and drives wild with laughter all who see her.

To night she appears as "Zip," in the play of that name, in which she gives one of her famous banjo solos, together with several songs, dances, and operatic duets in conjunction with Mr. E. A. Locke, the well-known comedian. The cast of characters includes Messrs. Ralton, Dalton, Mack, Locke, Prior and Misses Arlington, Maddern and several others of metropolitan reputation. Reserved seats on sale at Hale's.

Tom Thumb.

Tom Thumb and party will be at Library Hall next Friday and Saturday, giving performances at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M. each day. Everybody should go to see the little people.

Italian Opera.

The Strakosch Italian Opera Company will give Bellini's "La Somnambula" at the Academy of Music, next Saturday evening, with M'lle Donadio as *Amina*, Signor Benfratelli as *Elvino*, and Signor Fiorni as *Count Rudolph*. The sale of seats will begin at H. Kleber & Bros.', 122 Wood street, on Thursday morning.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Mr. Fred. Aims, one of the most energetic and popular managers in the country, assumes the reins at this, the only legitimate variety theater in the city, this evening. Mr. Aims has had long years of experience, and if any man living knows how to cater to the amusement seeking element of the public, he is that man. He enters upon his career under the most favorable auspices, and with a company of the very best variety performers attainable. Among the new names in the troupe there may be noted the Lenton family, acrobats; Harry Watson, Lizzie Sherman, Annie Hall, Scott and Forrest, Barney Reynolds, Lizzie Shelton, and others. Mr. H. W. Williams retains his position as stage manager, which he has so ably filled for a number of years past—this being assurance that everything will be done in the best manner. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

The Germania Orchestra.

The sixth of those enjoyable concerts by the Germania Orchestra will be given at Library Hall on Friday afternoon next, at half-past two o'clock. Miss Anna Rosenberg has volunteered her services for the occasion, and will play a number of fine selections on the piano. Seats may be hd at Gildenfenney & Hess', Zweidinger's and Teorge's music stores.

"WHAT time is it, Mary?" asked the just-awakened husband, yesterday morning. "Four degrees below zero," replied Mary, shiveringly, as she continued to clean out the stove preparatory to building the morning fire. What a lesson this is to bachelors who have to build their fires themselves.

IT MAY reinforce the patience of the average citizen to know that a man has been discovered on the South Side, who says that the winter of 1836-7 had forty-two days in succession, quite as severe as what we have lately experienced.

THE IRON TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Importance of Developing our Mineral Wealth and Stimulating Manufactures.

At the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Association, Mr. Z. S. Durfee read an able paper on the relations of the iron and steel trades of the United States to transportation and railroad construction. Mr. Durfee's purpose is to show that, by the judicious construction of railway lines—such lines as will develop the mineral resources of the country, and cheapen transportation—all the iron and steel produced in the country can find a ready market. In other words, instead of investing in lines that are not required, but simply prosecuted for the sake of land grants, and the "advantages" that accrue to contractors, speculators in lands, and others, roads should be constructed where there are demands for them, and where they will be certain to pay. We quote:

During the past ten years we built an average of 3,700 miles per year, the largest number in any year being 7,779 miles—and our difficulty is not that too many miles were built, but that they were built in the wrong places and many of them dishonestly—that, instead of facilitating rapidly and immediately the production of wealth, they were merely absorbents of capital. Had half the miles of railroads built west of the Mississippi been built east of it, to lessen the cost of transportation on the raw materials of our manufactures, instead of being a drain upon our resources, they would have developed our almost inexhaustible mineral wealth and helped so to cheapen the cost of our iron, steel, timber, and other material used in construction, that the railroads yet to be built could be built much more cheaply than they now can be.

The best way to determine whether new railroads are needed is for each producing industry to examine and see how far its own needs are met, and I propose doing this for our iron and steel trade.

If we take the capacity of our blast furnaces to be 4,500,000 tons of pig iron per year, with the average richness of the ores used over the whole country, the quantity required to make the iron will be 10,000,000 tons at least. The cost of these ores to our furnaces varies from merely the cost of digging and handling at some isolated charcoal furnaces to $12 00 per ton for the richest ores used in some of our Pennsylvania furnaces; and the average cost of all the ores now worked by our furnaces throughout the country is not probably less than $6 50 per ton at the furnaces. By far the greater part of this cost is in transportation and profit, and I feel sure that no one who will investigate the subject will doubt that, by a judicious laying out and building of mineral roads, the cost of these ores to the average of our furnaces can be reduced over one dollar per ton. A reduction of one dollar per ton would be a saving to pig-iron makers of $10,000,000 annually, and if only one-half of this were realized by the manufacturers and the other half left for profit on the new facilities for carriage, this half would represent a ten per cent. dividend on $50,000,000 invested capital.

Now, a sufficiently good freight and passenger railroad for trains running at moderate speeds can be built on the ordinary gauge for $30,000 to $40,000 per mile, and the $50,000,000 aforesaid would build from 1,200 to 1,500 miles of such road and twice that number of merely mineral roads. * *

Parties in one line of business, who pay over $60,000,000 for freight carriage annually, should get vastly more for their money than the iron and steel trades now do.

For illustration and confirmation of the facts and arguments just stated, I will apply them to the present practice and the possibilities of iron and steel making in our great iron city, Pittsburgh.

The largest consumption of pig iron in this busy city was 400,000 tons in 1872. This represents, as we know, 900,000 tons of average iron ore, 900,000 tons of fuel, and over 200,000 tons of fluxes; say a total of raw material to be transported of 2,000,000 tons. A large part of the pig iron used in Pittsburgh is brought there from abroad, but a great deal is made there, and, as it would not be made unless it could be made ordinarily at a profit, it is fair to suppose that Pittsburgh might make all her iron should the inducement to do so be increased.

Iron ores in Pittsburgh yielding 60 to 65 per cent. are worth from $10 to $12 per ton, and the cost per ton of a mixture of the ores used there, averaged to yield 50 per cent., is not less than $9. This is more, by upwards of $2, than the average cost throughout the country, but it is offset by the cheapness of fuel and fluxes. The freight paid by her now on the rich ores used is about $6 per ton, and the average on all her ores $5.

Assuming that, by the transportation now possible to her, Pittsburgh might be able to get ores suitable for her purposes, and averaging 50 per cent. of metallic iron at a cost for freight of $4 per ton, she would pay on the 900,000 tons she would require for such business as that of 1872, $3,600,000. If the usual allowance for cost of running and of maintenance of roads, say 60 per cent., be deducted from this, there would remain for profit on the roads doing this work $1,440,000. This sum represents a ten per cent. dividend on $14,400,000, and if we divide this principal by $35,000, as the fair cost per mile for a railroad built and equipped for transporting ores and miscellaneous freight and passengers at moderate speeds, we will have 400 miles as the length of railroad over which 900,000 tons of iron ore can be taken to Pittsburgh annually at $4 per ton, and yield to the owners of the road a ten per cent. dividend without counting at all other freight and passenger fares.

Supposing, at 400 miles distance from Pittsburgh were mines of iron ores yielding from 60 to 65 per cent. of metallic iron which could be mined for $2 and put on cars, with say $1 50 per ton profit, at $3 50 per ton; these ores with freight at one cent per ton per mile, or $4 for the entire 400 miles, as above allowed, would cost Pittsburgh $7 50 per ton, or more than $2 50 less than she can get them now. If such ores could be found so distributed along the line of the road that the average haulage would be only 300 miles, the cost would be less than $7 per ton, and, if the distance should be reduced to an average of 250 miles, the length of road being still the same, the cost would be reduced to less than $6 50 per ton. The cost of ores on cars above given is fair only for the rich ores, the mining of which is generally more costly than that of the brown hematite and fossiliferous ores which do not require blasting. These latter ores should not cost buyers on the cars at mines over $2 50 per ton; and, with an average transportation of 250 miles for these and richer ores from the longer distance sufficient to make a mixture of 50 per cent., the cost in Pittsburgh would not exceed $5 per ton.

Now a direct line from the city of Pittsburgh south to the center of the Western North Carolina ore field would be 350 miles. Run due south such a line would strike the Blue Ridge Mountains near the town of Salem, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and would pass for the first 100 miles over exhaustless deposits of coal, and of soft and moderately rich and fluxing ores, and for the rest of its length to the Blue Ridge through equally large deposits of fossiliferous and brown hematite ores. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, with which a railroad laid on this line would there make a junction, runs in a southwesterly direction parallel with the Blue Ridge among the same classes of ores already described; and this railroad and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, which forms the continuation of the lines southwest from the line of Virginia and Tennessee, are better situated for collecting good raw material for the manufacture of iron and steel than any other railroads in the world. Within an average of 50 miles on the west for the whole length of these roads runs the great Appalachian coal field, while, besides running directly among absolutely exhaustless deposits of soft ores, and fluxes of every desirable character, the roads have on the east and parallel to them the fine magnetites and specular hematites of the Blue Ridge and Unaka ranges, and of the primary formations beyond these mountains in Virginia and North Carolina.

If a railroad laid out from Pittsburgh, as proposed, should pass through the Blue Ridge at or near Salem, and continue its course to the center of the Western North Carolina primary ores, it would strike such ores shortly after passing the Ridge, and have them continuously along its remaining length. In reaching Salem it would pass by the present terminus of the James River Canal, by which access to excellent magnetites could be had within seventy-five miles from the junction, and the road would also, at about the same place, cross the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which passes through the upper deposits of the Virginia magnetic ores on its way to the West. If ores suitable for foundry and forge pig irons were alone required, these would be reached in sufficient quantity for the supply of Pittsburgh for centuries within a distance of 150 miles, and in such event, with a reasonable allowance for profit in the mining, ores averaging from 40 to 45 per cent. of metallic iron would be delivered there for less than $4 per ton.

The coming demand, however, will be for ores suitable for making steel, and, so far as we now know, these can not be had without crossing the Blue Ridge into the primary formations; and hence my suggestion for a direct line to the center of the Western North Carolina ore fields. The air line distance of such a road being about 350 miles, allowing 30 per cent. additional length for sidings and to cover curves and necessary deviations in a mountainous country, the running length of road would be about 450 miles. From what I have learned and seen of the magnetites in the neighborhood of Lynchburg and in the counties southward toward the North Carolina line, I feel sure this class of ores can be had in very large quantities without going beyond the boundaries of Virginia, or within say 350 miles of Pittsburgh by rail. The cost of freight would then be $3 50, and the cost of the ores in Pittsburgh, allowing, as before, $3 50 for mining and profit, would be $7 per ton, the ores being nearly or quite as good as those now costing there over $10 per ton. Taking the lower prices for ores, which would prevail in the new mining regions thus opened up, and the low freights on them, it seems reasonable that a saving of the ores needed to make the pig iron used by Pittsburgh could be secured, and, should she make all the iron she consumes, this saving alone would be nearly $4,000,000 annually.

No account has been made of the incidental advantages of a road running through the splendid timber and excellent grazing and arable lands which are to be found along the sides of the hills and in the valleys through which it would pass, nor, with the present cheapness of coal in Pittsburgh, has any saving been considered on it; but, in view of her great and various interests, such a road could not fail to benefit Pittsburgh several millions of dollars annually, while doing the country through which it would pass a greater benefit still. If properly laid out, the road would become a trunk line for iron ore transportation, which, by suitable branches, could distribute the rich primary ores it would reach, so that they could be used on the one side at furnaces in Kentucky and on the upper Ohio, and on the other at furnaces in Southwestern Pennsylvania and as far up as Johnstown.

[The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, now partly in operation, will, when completed, reach the ore fields spoken of, and this road should be among the first to receive the attention of capitalists.]

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Primaries Held Saturday—The Tickets.

In a number of the wards of the two cities the Republicans held primary elections on Saturday afternoon. We give below the nominations so far as received.

FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Select Council—Wm. B. Hunter.
Common Council—John Cuthbert.
Alderman—Andrew Humbert.
Revisor—G. W. Coffin.
Assessor—George Wilson.

SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Select Council—Benjamin Singerly.
Common Council—John Torrence.
Alderman—C. E. Milliken.
School Directors—John Wilson, Felix C. Negley, Joseph S. Morrison.
Revisor—James Irwin.
Assessor—James Black.
Constable—George Burgly.

THIRD WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Alderman—John Burke.
School Directors—E. Becker, J. Renziehauser.
Select Council—Gus. L. Braun.
Common Council—John N. Neeb.
Assessor—John Ochse.
Revisor—Gotlieb Diehl.
Inspector—John Owens.
Constable—Clem Kreuter.

FOURTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Select Council, unexpired term—William A. Herron.
Select Council—Harry Darlington.
Common Council—W. W. Thomson.
Board of Revision—G. L. Follansbee.
School Directors—Dr. T. W. Shaw, Michael M. Whitmore.
Alderman—J. Donaldson.
Constable—Kirk Gearing.
Ward Assessor—A. P. Thompson.

SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Select Council—Jacob Keebler.
Common Council—Wm. J. Flinn, G. H. Meyer.
Alderman—H. J. Thomas.
School Directors—Robert D. Nicholson, John Bindley.
General Assessor—H. E. White.
Board of Revision—Jacob Miller.
Constable—Bennett Lake, Joseph Purnell.
District Assessors—First district—J. H. Miller. Second district—Henry Best. Third district—John Wells.
Judges of Elections—First precinct—Samuel J. Greer. Second precinct—George King. Third precinct—Chr. C. Kohne.
Inspectors of Election—First precinct—Samuel L. Mawhinney, John M. Killin, Jr. Third precinct—Jesse Ozenghar.

SEVENTEENTH WARD PITTSBURGH.
Select Council—W. C. Brown.
Common Council—J. G. Wainwright, William Livingstone.
School Directors—1st precinct, Joseph Mitchell; 2d precinct, J. Seaman.
Assessor—E. Davidson.
Revisor—J. T. McClure.
Alderman—William King.
Constable—John D. Hoerr.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Alderman—Mark Donly.
Select Council—Wm. McClurg.
Common Council, 1 year—W. D. West.
Common Council, unexpired term—John Ango.
School Directors—D. T. Reese; Wm. McClurg.
Revisor—J. C. Reese.
Assessor—John Shermer.
Constable—Wm. F. Smith.
Judge, first precinct—John Robinson. Second precinct—John Dittis.
Inspector, first precinct—Jonas Walker.
Judge, second precinct—Marsh. Brobuck.
Assessor, first precinct—Ed. Mathews. Second precinct—Wm. Reese.

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Select Council—M. P. Hass.
Common Council—Joseph M. Taylor.
Alderman—Francis Fitzgerald.
School Directors—James McBride, J. N. Boggs.
General Assessor—John Rodgers.
Board of Revision—Joseph Bell.
Constable—Thomas Goll.
Second Precinct—Judge—H. Y. Jones.
Inspectors—C. Auth, J. Kessenberger.
Assessor—John Goll, Sr.

THIRTY-SEVENTH AARD, PITTSBURGH.
The Republicans of this ward nominated the following ticket on Saturday evening:
Select Council—William Boyd.
Common Council—Dr. John Semple.
School Directors—W. H. Devore, T. T. Anshutz.
Alderman—John J. Walker.
Board of Revision—John Stephenson.
Constable—William Ross.
General Assessor—J. D. Livingston.
District Assessor—Joel Greist.
Judge of Election—First precinct, H. B. Stotler; Second precinct, John W. Greist.
Inspector—First precinct, T. D. Turner; second precinct, James Zollinger.

FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Select Council—Thomas M. Bayne.
Common Council—William Longden, Thomas Neely.
School Directors—Thomas Marshall, C. A. Carpenter, William B. Miller.
Alderman—John S. Edgar.
Judge of Election—John M. Kelsey.
Inspector of Election—Charles Wall.
Assessor—William Rapp.
Constable—James Herron.

SIXTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Director of the Poor—W. F. Trimble.
Alderman—Sanford J. Crist.
Select Council—John A. Cochran.
Common Council—George A. Cochran, L. P. Stone, John Parkhill.
School Directors—J. H. Trimble, R. H. Knox.
Ward Assessor—T. H. Gilson.
Assistant Assessor—James Campbell.
Election Assessor—Everett Logan, first precinct; James Mathews, second precinct; Fred Wientze, third precinct.
Judge of Election—First precinct, Wm. Blakely. Second precinct, Edward Bothwell. Third precinct, R. H. Knox.
Inspectors—First precinct, S. S. Kennedy; Second precinct, J. J. Petit; Third precinct, E. W. Merriman.
Constable—J. A. Dougherty.

TENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Select Council—Chas. B. Welty.
Common Council—J. O. S. Golden.
Judge of Election—R. R. Thomas.
Inspector of Elections—Christian Lusk.
Constable—Wm. Bowers.
Alderman—J. Chess.
Assessor—H. Wadlow.
Election Assessor—Chris. Matteren.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Proposed Increase—Discussion in the Liquor Trade.

The liquor dealers are warmly discussing the bill now before Congress imposing an additional tax of thirty cents per gallon on all spirits hereafter distilled, and fifteen cents per gallon on all spirits now in bonded warehouses or elsewhere, which has already paid taxes. The bill, which was reported by Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, also adds fifty cents per gallon duties to the two dollars per gallon now paid. The present tax is seventy cents on domestic whiskies. The trade do not object so much to the thirty cents increase on the spirits hereafter to be distilled, but they claim that to lay an additional tax of fifteen cents upon whiskies that have already paid the tax will be a breach of faith on the part of the Government that should not be encouraged, and in the end will lead to illicit distilling, requiring a largely increased force of Government officers to suppress.

The question is raised whether, under the decision of 1864, when taxes were refunded, they can tax twice on the same article. In the case of distilled spirits in bonded warehouse, the distiller having given his bond to pay the tax, can Congress come in and annul the contract? Dealers make no opposition to the levying of an additional tax on what is to be distilled hereafter. It is claimed, however, that a trade which furnishes over one-half of the internal revenue receipts should be let alone.

SAVE THE HORSES.

Warnings to Street Railway Companies.

During the present winter the poor street railway horses have suffered greatly, and there does not appear to be any relief for them from their owners. Officer Michael Dean of the Humane Society has, however, stepped in to their relief and as it promises, with good effect. Between five and six o'clock on Saturday evening Mr. Dean stopped three of the Oakland cars at Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, and compelled the passengers to withdraw before he would allow the vehicles to proceed up the hill. The drivers and conductors admitted that the horses were overloadened, while the passengers generally credited the officer with doing good. Mr. Dean took the names of the drivers and the numbers of the cars and, for the purpose of bringing the company to a sense of humanity, will likely prosecute. In one of the cars was a lame horse, and the officer gave notice that if the animal was brought back on the next trip he would arrest the driver.

To-day, Mr. Dean be on the look out for inhumanity to animals; On Saturday the officer called on the party owning the three dogs, said to be starving in Allegheny. The owner showed two of the animals, but refused to exhibit the third. He, however, wanted the Humane Society to send three or four reporters to him with which to feed the dogs.

CITY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Committee—The Proposed Equitable Assessment Bill—Miscellaneous Business.

The Finance Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met on Saturday afternoon in special session for the purpose of hearing the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the act "for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class in this Commonwealth," and for the transaction of other business. There were eleven members present and Chairman Shipton presided.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Controller presented the the bond of the United States bank for $400,000, under the requirements of the resolution of the committee at its last meeting. The bond was approved.

The bill of G. W. B. McKain, for $375 damages for regrading of Forty-fourth street, referred by Councils, was presented, and referred back with an affirmative recommendation.

The act extending the time for making assessments of taxes, also referred by Councils, was presented, and laid over until after the report was heard from the sub-committee on the more equal assessment of taxes. After the sub-committee had reported, however, nothing was done in the matter.

A resolution was presented from the Select Council, asking some provision for payment of the installments due on the indebtedness of the borough of Temperanceville. The matter was referred to the City Attorney to deliver an opinion in writing at next meeting as to the proper mode of procedure.

A resolution from Select Council, providing that the City Gauger should mark on barrels or other vessels, the quantity of the contents thereof by means of a scraper, was referred back.

THE EQUITABLE ASSESSMENT BILL.

The committee now proceeded to the consideration of the proposed equitable assessment bill, prepared by City Attorney Bigelow.

The sub-committee's report, presented by Mr. Aiken, recommended changes in the original bill; as presented by City Atterney Bigelow, only in two important particulars. In the first place it made the annual salary of the chief assessor $2,500, instead of $3,000 a year, and of the two other assessors five, instead of ten dollars a day each for each day of actual service. In the second place, it made the rate of taxation on rural or surburban property at three-fourths, instead of two-thirds, and that of agricultural, farm and untillable land at two-thirds, instead of one-half the cash value.

When the report had been read a motion was adopted to take up the act and discuss it *scriatim*.

THE BOARD OF REVISION ABOLISHED.

When the first section, providing for the appointment by court of three assessors to do the work of the present Board of Revision, was read, the question was raised as to whether it wouldn't be better to make these assessors elective by the people instead of appointment by the court. Mr. Rafferty wanted to know what effect it would have upon the election of members of the Board of Revision next Tuesday—whether, if this act passed, there would not then be two bodies of men holding the same office, the revisors and the assessors appointed by court. The City Attorney gave it as his opinion that the act would not interfere with the election of revisors, and would not abridge their term of office.

After some discussion, it was finally resolved, to prevent any collison on this point, to add a clause providing that "any act conflicting with this act be repealed."

The second section, specifying the powers and duties of the Board of Assessors, was then taken up and adopted without discussion.

RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL TAXATION.

The third section, providing the rate of rural and agricultural taxation, was next taken up, and Mr. Atterbury moved to strike out where the words "city, rural and agricultural property" occur, the word "property" and insert "lands." His object was to tax houses, under the head of "property," in the agricultural districts full tax, and the limits two-thirds or three-fourths.

Mr. Rafferty objected. He said that under that rule the poor man who had his little house and lot, twenty by fifty feet, must pay full tax, while his rich neighbor with his hundreds of acres pays only two-thirds or three-fourths.

After some discussion, Mr. Atterbury withdrew his motion.

Mr. West offered the following as a substitute for section three as reported by the sub-committee. He had offered it in the sub-committee, of which he was a member, but it was lost by a tie vote—three to three:

"SEC. 3. When the said Board shall have altered and amended the list of all taxable property, upon such testimony as may be adduced before them, so as to arrive at a true cash value, it shall be their duty to ascertain what constitutes rural lands and reduce the valuation of the same one-fourth, and what constitutes farming or untillable lands, and reduce the same by one-half, and then certify to Councils of said cities during the month of January of each year, the aggregate value, and then it shall be the duty of Councils to assess an equal millage for city purposes on all property as returned by said Board, so that the said cities shall have but one rate of taxation."

Under a pressure Mr. West withdrew the amendment, and then moved to amend the rate of taxation on agricultural and untilable land from two-thirds to one-half.

This question was put and the last amendment was passed, with two or three dissenting votes, Mr. Rafferty strongly opposing it.

The fourth and fifth sections were then adopted without discussion, and a sixth section added providing that all acts or parts of acts, conflicting herewith be repealed.

The act, as amended, was then referred to Councils with an affirmative recommendation.

TREASURER'S CLERK HIRE.

City Treasurer Magee here asked the committee to fix the question of salary hire for the year in his office, and said that he would ask for the same amount as last year—$7,000. He would ask, however, for an appropriation of $720 for the purpose of employing a messenger to deliver street and sewer notices.

A resolution in accordance with the request of the Treasurer was presented and adopted.

The bonds of the following persons were presented and approved: Samuel Whitehouse, Market Constable; John M. Robinson, Weighmaster, Nineteenth ward; John Wrigley, Market Constable; Andrew J. Moon, Market Constable; Fred. Seemiller, Weighmaster, Diamond scales.

The bond of Charles Ott, Street Commissioner of the Fifth district, was laid over until the committee could ascertain the real estate standing of the bondsmen of the Commissioner.

The bond of Major Hartzell, Mayor's Clerk, for $5,000, was presented, but as it was a question whether it was necessary for the Mayor's clerk to give a bond to the Finance Committee, the matter was referred to the City Attorney.

The Controller was authorized to draw warrants in favor of parties holding compromise bonds.

A bill of $578 from W. S. Jackson for damages to a vehicle resulting from a bad street, was presented and referred to the City Attorney and Controller.

Adjourned.

THE BURGLARY AT FRANKSTOWN.

An Organized Gang of Thieves—Further Arrests.

Later developments in the matter of the late burglary at the tavern of Mr. Roderus, in the Twenty-third ward, disclose the fact that the parties whose arrest was reported in a former issue were not the only ones implicated in the crime. Indeed, it has transpired that an organized gang of thieves have infested the locality mentioned for some time past, and their depredations have been frequent. Information was made Saturday against two parties, named Bryan Barrett, and —— Sullivan, charging them with being concerned in this matter. Barrett is the keeper of a saloon in Frankstown, about a square from the establishment of Roderus, which was robbed, and Sullivan is Barrett's bar-keeper. It is asserted that Sullivan was one of the burglarious party, and that he emptied the liquors from the kegs stolen from Roderus into some vessels in his employer's establishment, after which the empty kegs were carried to the river bank. As far as Barrett is concerned, the allegation is that he received stolen goods. The officers, Saturday morning, arrested Sullivan, who is now in the lock-up. Barrett, it is said, hearing of this, attempted to escape, and in his flight broke one of his legs. Detectives O'Mara and Messner went up to Frankstown Saturday night, and found Barrett, but he was too badly injured to be taken in custody. Other members of the gang have been "spotted," we learn, and their arrest and punishment is only a question of time.

Detective O'Mara subsequently arrested Barrett, and he is now in the Central Station infirmary.

PORTABLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Four Boys Injured, One Seriously.

Between two and three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, an explosion occurred at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, corner of the Diamond and Market street, resulting in the injuring of four boys, one of them seriously. The firm had a portable boiler in use for the purpose of thawing out the water pipes. The head of the boiler blew out while a crowd of boys were looking on. The boys referred to were more or less badly scalded. Michael Sullivan was struck on the head, while another boy named Tagg was very severely scalded. There was a miraculous escape from death.

ASSITANT Clerk George J. Booth, and James Booth, contractor, have the sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement in the loss of a beloved sister, who died on Saturday.

THE LOWEST RESPONSIBLE BIDDER.

Conclusion of the Argument in the Rising Mains Case.

The argument in the *mandamus* case of Snyder & Co. vs. The City of Pittsburgh, was concluded, on Saturday, before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Mr. Swartzwelder, on behalf of the city, spoke for an hour and a quarter. He first discussed the remedy. Writs of *mandamus* were issued to compel the performance of a ministerial duty. When judgment and discretion must need be exercised by the party or parties against whom the petition is made, a court cannot assume the exercise of that judgment and discretion itself, and order a certain decision to be reached. It can only order the performance of a naked duty.

Mr. Swartzwelder discussed at length the meaning of the word "responsible." It had three synonyms—answerable, accountable and amenable. He quoted Crabb, who says: "We are *answerable* for a demand; *responsible* for a trust; *accountable* for our proceedings, and *amenable* to the law." The word responsibility, he held, always conveyed the idea of a trust. It was so used by all our great writers, and he searched in vain for a single instance in a standard work where the word "responsibility" meant pecuniary liability. If the Legislature had meant to convey the idea of pecuniary liability, it would have said so, and indicated it by the word "security," directing security to be furnished for a compliance with the terms of the contract. The word "security" had altogether a different meaning from the word "responsible." The speaker again quoted Crabb, who says: "One *guarantees* for others in matters of contract and stipulation; *security* is employed in matters of right and justice; *responsibility* is employed in moral concerns; *warrant* is employed in civil and commercial concerns."

The Legislative act says that contracts shall be awarded to the "lowest, responsible bidder." If the word "responsible" had no meaning it should not have been used in the act. The act was drawn by Hon. William A. Wallace, who understood the meaning of words. What the city wanted, and what the Legislature meant to give them the power to obtain, was a proper performance of contract. It wanted a person upon whom it could rely to do the work. It did not want one who would give it an opportunity to recover money from his sureties for a failure. Its object was to have the work done, and not to gather in money. *Security* was one thing and *responsibility* another. Hence, it was not necessary that the rumors be true, that Snyder & Co. had previously altered a specification in a contract with the city, and that they were not capable of performing the work properly. It was enough for the city to have reason to believe that such was the fact. It being so, the city could not consider the firm competent to do the work. On the contrary it had reason to believe that the work would not be properly done. Hence Snyder & Co., it did not consider the lowest *responsible* bidders, and was perfectly justifiable in not considering them so.

Mr. Bigelow followed Mr. Swartzwelder on behalf of the city, arguing, among other things, that if the Legislature meant that the city *must* give the contract to the *lowest* bidders, it would meet with irreparable damage, from the fact that the most unskillful persons might happen to be the lowest bidders, and perhaps might have no idea of the extent or importance of the contract.

Major Slagle followed on the same side, and confined himself mainly to the facts in the case. Before passing to that branch, however, he discussed the right to the remedy. There were only two cases in which the remedy sought here could be held to apply: First, where the act prescribing the mode is also the source of the power; second, where the officers have attempted to disregard the plain provisions of the law. These points were elucidated with force and clearness. Again, he made the point that the act in this case did not require a bond. Limiting the word "responsible" to mere financial ability, led to difficulty, inasmuch as the restricted meaning would include only persons who were in themselves able to respond, and exclude all persons of small means, however responsible in mechanical skill and integrity. Responsibility or responsible, meant ability to do; and not ability to pay damages for not doing. Integrity was a surer guarantee for the performance of a contract than money. The above is a mere outline of this part of the argument.

Major Slagle then passed on to a consideration of the facts. The allegations of the return set forth facts which impeached the integrity of Snyder & Co., and therefore affected their responsibility. He then argued that the attempt to bribe the mechanical engineer was not disputed, and that the erasure of the words "mud-drums," in the boiler contract, was done without authority, and without the knowledge of the Water Committee.

Major Brown closed the argument on behalf of Snyder & Co., and sustained his colleague, Judge Sutton, in the view of the law advanced by that gentlemen, and already reported. He also raised some new points, the most forcible of which was that the act authorized the Councils to award contracts to the lowest responsible bidders, under such regulations as they might prescribe; that Councils had prescribed the mode, and required the contractor to file a good and sufficient bond; that in prescribing this regulation Councils had fixed the meaning of the term "responsible," and was therefore bound to award the contract to Snyder & Co.

At the close of the argument the court took charge of the papers.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

James C. McVay and Charles B. McVay, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and order made allowing the assignee to sign the extension agreement of J. H. Page and Mrs. Sidney Page.

Andrew D. Miller, debtor, Allegheny county. On petition presented the said debtor is allowed and authorized to settle for certain insurance risks, so far as they have been carried, and to take out new policies for the benefit of his estate, in a reasonable amount and for a period not exceeding four months.

Geo. H. Anderson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented, and on motion of his solicitor rule granted on the National Bank of Commerce of Pittsburgh, to show cause why an order should not be made for the sale of certain stock (thirty shares) of said bank belonging to bankrupt's estate, free of liens, returnable on the 19th inst.

J. H. Strawn & Co., Connellsville, bankrupt. Petition of the assignee presented and order made for the sale of harness, leather and other personal property at private sale.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and order made directing A. F. Baum, one of the said bankrupts, to make out and file in this Court, on or before the 17th inst., a list of all the papers in his possession and not delivered to the assignees, and on or by said date deliver to the assignee the said papers.

Chambers O. Gamble, bankrupt, Butler county. The creditors having chosen Jos. C. Vanderline, of Butler, the assignee, the same is approved.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the matter of the application of the German Evangelical Protestant Church of Allegheny city for amendment to charter, a preliminary order was granted.

The hearing on the application of Dr. A. M. Barr for the benefit of insolvent laws was continued until Saturday next; as was also the *quo warranto* case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. August Ammon *et al.*

On application, J. S. Cook was appointed to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Sarah McDonald and Wm McDonald.

George Finley (Republican) and H. J. Lance (Democrat) were appointed overseers of the election on Tuesday (to-morrow) in the first district of the Twenty-first ward.

In the case of Emma B. McLain, by her next friend, vs. Geo. E. McLain, libel in divorce, W. S. Wilson was appointed commissioner.

The office of G. S. Bates, near Forty-sixth street, was designated as the place of holding the election on Tuesday in the third precinct of the Seventeenth ward.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Rafferty, trustee, vs. Spear & Co.; Benny *et al.* vs. Owens; Mayberry vs. Jones; McGowan vs. Lantz; Amberson vs. Perchment; Schatzman *et ux.* vs. Bohlen *et al.*; Winegle vs. Schafer; Whigham, trustee, vs. Haney; same vs. Hunter; same vs. O'Neal; same vs. Patterson; Weaver vs. McQuerk; McCallum vs. Hahn; Allegheny Valley Railroad Company vs. Buffum *et al.*; Watson vs. the City of Pittsburgh; Mundorff vs. Evans *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

No business of importance was transacted in this court on Saturday.

The argument in the Wilkinsburg (Thirty-seventh ward) case, was postponed until Wednesday, the 24th instant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Tahugh vs. McKern; Holdman vs. McCrady; Gilltrap vs. Krause; Hampe vs. Sarg; Dicken vs. Orr; Grabich vs. They; Evans vs. Fluke; Dean vs. Snodgrass; Shaw vs. Dallas; Rahhr vs. Barton; Schevees vs. Overlich; Watters & Co. vs. Boley; Musgrave vs. Irwin.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Telphord, found guilty of cruelty to animals, charged by Wm. Russell, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Nicholas Eierman, convicted of stealing five dollars' worth of corn from the field of John Hoffman, was sentenced to ten days in the county jail. The defendant is a boy, about thirteen years of age.

John Laufman, having been convicted of the charge of forging an order for goods, preferred by Adam Weber, was sentenced to the county jail for one year.

Patrick McKeefee, convicted of selling liquor without license, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

F. J. Snyder, convicted of *fornix et cet*, on oath of Catherine Kimmel, received the lowest sentence the law would allow.

Henry Mess and Christian Engelhardt, convicted of assault and battery, charged by Frank Hohl, were each fined twenty dollars and costs.

William Dan, who was last week ordered to pay the Poor Directors of Allegheny the sum of $98, having failed to comply with the request, W. D. Rogers, Esq., City Solicitor for Allegheny, appeared in court and took out an attachment against him, returnable Saturday next.

FIRE INVESTIGATION.

Suspected Incendiarism—Arrest and Partial Hearing—The Testimony.

Fire Marshal Livingston is engaged in investigating the cause of the late fire at Millvale borough, by which the stable of Daniel Dempster and twenty-six valuable horses were burned. Mr. Dempster, who furnishes the teams for Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill, at Bennett station, was interrogated by the Marshal immediately after the fire, to see if there was anybody whom he suspected of being the incendiary. He said that not long ago he had a difficulty with a man named Jacob Miller, who had been employed in Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill. Miller owed him fifty dollars, and when called upon for the amount he refused to pay it. A few days before the fire, Miller moved his goods on to a boat for the purpose of removing down the river into Ohio, when Dempster attached the goods at the wharf, and collected his claim with costs. Miller was prevented from getting off by the freezing of the river, which stopped the boat from running. In view of these circumstances, and the alleged fact that Miller had threatened to "get even" with him, Dempster suspected him of knowing something about the origin of the fire.

It was also ascertained that Miller had been seen the night before the fire in the neighborhood in company with one Jacob Bowers. Bowers was arrested on a warrant issued by the Fire Marshal, but it was learned that Miller, who is his partner in business, had gone to Ohio, where they own a farm.

A hearing was heard on Saturday afternoon at the office of Alderman Mitchell, Lawrenceville and it appeared from the testimony that Miller being unable to get away on account of the frozen river week before last, took up quarters with Bowers, who is a mill hand and a friend of his, at his house in an alley between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Last Sunday afternoon the two—Bowers and Miller—paid a visit to the house of a friend of theirs on Troy-hill, Powell Smith by name. There they drank wine, and had a "good time" generally until evening. But just here comes a conflict of testimony upon an important point—as to the time of night they left Smith's house—important, because on that rests the question as to whether they were in the vicinity of Bennett station, where the conflagration occurred, at the time of the fire.

Bowers and his friends swore that they (Bowers and Miller) got home at Smith's house not later than eleven o'clock Sunday night, while Mr. Smith and others testified that they did not leave his (Smith's) house until between twelve and one o'clock at night. Bowers swore also that they crossed the Ewalt street bridge on their way home, while Thos. Pinkerton, the night-watchman on the bridge, swears that he knows Bowers, and didn't see him cross the bridge at all that night. F. G. Segebrook, foreman. and Samuel H. Johnson, clerk, in Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill, testified that on Friday they questioned Bowers as to the time they got home from Smith's on Sunday night, and he said that it was between six and seven o'clock; that they took supper after they got home, and that they went to bed at nine o'clock. Segebrook and Johnson put these questions to Bowers because they suspected him, and Bowers, by a remark he made at the time, as they say, showed that he knew what they were "driving at."

The case was adjourned until Friday next, Bowers being meanwhile held in $1,000 bail.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PITTSBURGH Councils will meet to-day.

IT is about time for Congress to put a stop to these atmospheric waves.

GENERAL JAMES H. EKIN was in the city yesterday, the guest of C. H. Love, Esq.

IT is said that but one oil firm of this city has declared against the free pipe bill.

THE Central Board of Education Committees for 1875 should meet this week and organize.

THE commissioned officers and the Board of Control of the Greys meet this evening.

DEAL gently with the erring—especially with the poor man who steals your coal nowadays.

PERHAPS a few regiments of White Leaguers might be induced to come up here and make it warm for us.

DURING this bitter cold weather no humane man will thrust an unwarmed metal bit into his horse's mouth.

THREE cars will be taken off the Citizens' Passenger Railway line to-day, on account of the dullness in the way of travel.

COUNCILMAN Perchment, of the Nineteenth ward, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to leave his bed.

THE thermometer on the Monongahela bridge indicated a temperature of two degrees below zero, at one o'clock this morning.

A MRS. CRAWFORD, an aged lady, living on Grove street, Thirteenth ward, slipped and fell on the ice and fractured her thigh bone, on Saturday.

THERE was no service in the Fourth avenue Baptist church yesterday. The water main was frozen, and the steam heater could not be operated.

JOSEPH ZIMMERMAN will give away fifteen hundred loaves of bread this forenoon at two o'clock from the tobacco store, corner of Liberty and Eleventh streets.

JAMES DONAN, a small boy, whose parents reside at No. 44 East street, Allegheny, was severely injured Saturday afternoon, by a sleigh running over him.

JUDGE STOWE goes to Beaver to-day, to hold Court for Judge Hice, who, previous to his election, was counsel in several cases which would come up before him for trial.

NOW is the time for repentance! For every pan of ashes you scatter over your pavements a mark of demerit will be erased from the Big Book of the Recording Angel.

SLIPPERY streets and strained tendons, spattered clothing and smothered profanity, pride going before a fall, and everybody grumbling and cussing their slippery soles.

JUDGE JAMES BREEDIN, Law Judge of the Butler and Lawrence county districts, presided over the Orphan's Court on Saturday, in the absence of Judge Hawkins, who is away on his wedding trip.

A FREIGHT train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was thrown from the track at Logan station, by a broken rail. The train ran through the platform at the station-house, utterly demolishing it.

THE church train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was about half an hour behind time yesterday morning, owing to an accident to a freight train at Wall's station. The through trains, due in the morning, came in on time.

ABOUT eleven o'clock yesterday morning a portion of the Fire Department was call to box 81, Center avenue. The cause was a slight fire in the roof of a frame house on Wylie avenue extension. The flames were put out without much loss.

A. ANTHONY GUTMAN, Esq., an attache of the *Chronicle* office, is a candidate for Select Council in the Twenty-second ward. The gentleman would make a faithful and judicious "City Father," and his election is confidently anticipated.

CHARLES EDWARD, a son of Robert McClosky, of the First ward, Allegheny, while playing with his hobby horse Friday evening, fell off, and his right eye was pierced with a pair of scissors held in his hand, completely destroying the sight.

THE St. Louis *Republican* is mistaken in saying that "George W. Jones, formerly connected with the towboating interest at Cincinnati and Louisville, died at his home at Pittsburgh last Monday." Our contemporary has confounded two persons of the same name.

AN information for larceny was made Saturday, before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, by Caroline Shinley against May Troutfelter, the complainant alleging that she sent the accused to a bank to deposit $13 of her savings, and that she converted the same to her own use. The case will be heard to-day.

THE members of Engine Company 11 (Mechanics), of the Fire Department, South Side, will donate and distribute 300 loaves of bread to the South Side poor on Tuesday, February 16th, at nine o'clock A. M., 200 Thursday morning, February 18th, at nine o'clock, and 200 Saturday morning, February 20th, at nine o'clock.

LIEUTENANT HINDMAN, of Mayor McCarthy's police force, was severely injured about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, while in the performance of his duty on Penn avenue, near Point Breeze. The officer had arrested a man for fast driving, when the prisoner resisted, knocking Hindman down and beating him. The assailant is unknown, but efforts will be made to discover and arrest him.

THE police and many other city employees are still without their January pay. No warrants can issue until the appropriation bill is passed, and even then it is doubtful whether there will be money to disburse from the city treasury until some of the taxes for 1875 come in. The firemen are the only lucky employees. It is said there are plenty of citizens who are willing to "put up" for them.

CHANCELLOR WOODS having been summoned to Yarmouth, Me., to attend the funeral of his mother, the duties of his office at the University are discharged by Senior Professor Griggs, of the Greek department. Dr. Woods' mother attained an age very nearly touching ninety, and died, leaving in the recollection of those who knew and loved her not a revengeful act or an unkind word.

THE firemen of Allegheny were called out Saturday evening by reason of a slight fire at the auction house of J. W. Drape & Co., No. 41 Federal street. The fire was in the cellar, and was occasioned by the burning of some paper, which was ignited by coming in contact with a lamp which a person was using in thawing a water pipe. The fire was extinguished by a plug stream, and there was no damage done.

The Remington S. M. Co.

is the only company that increased at all on machines sold in America during 1873. The increase on sales was eighty-five per cent. over 1872. Again, they were the only company that increased at all in 1874, the increase being ninety per cent. over 1873. These facts speak for themselves. The Remingtons manufacture the best "arms" and best Sewing Machines in the world.

The most reasonable

prices for the best goods and the best fits at B. Tiegel's merchant tailoring establishment, No. 53 Smithfield street.

Time is Money,

but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, it will cure you. Price, 25 cents.

PITTSBURGH, January 13, 1875, 2 P. M.

Pursuant to a call issued by Mrs. Judge Jones, a number of ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny met at her residence on Duquesne Way at the time above named, to consult in reference to forming an association to make the necessary arrangements for holding a tea party in aid of the Centennial Celebration, to be held in Philadelphia during the coming year, in commemoration of the One Hundreth Anniversary of our Country's Independence.

Mrs. Judge Jones having been called to the Chair, presented the object of the meeting fully, after which a general discussion followed. Considerable interest was manifested in the object in view, and an earnest desire that it should prove successful.

The ladies were highly gratified to find the managers of Library Hall had kindly consented to allow the use of said hall for our Centennial Tea Party, which will be held three evenings in the second week of April.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of officers, when, upon motion of Mrs. Dr. Rogers, Mrs. Judge Jones was unanimously chosen President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. J. H. Shoenberger,
Mrs. W. A. Herron,
Mrs. F. Sellers,
Mrs. M. M. Umbstaetter,
Mrs. Dr. Cote,
Mrs. W. G. Johnston.

SECRETARY.

Miss M. S. Stewart.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Mrs. Geo. H. Thurston.

TREASURER.

Mrs. W. H. Barnes.

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Mrs. J. B. Guthrie,
Mrs. Henry Hays,
Mrs. Dr. Hostetter,
Mrs. F. R. Brunot,
Mrs. Samuel M'Kee,
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Mrs. A. L. Robinson,
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Mrs. Alex Chambers.
Mrs. R. C. Schmertz,
Mrs. W. E. Schmertz,
Mrs. W. M. Murray,
Mrs. John McDevitt,
Mrs. A. M. Byers,
Mrs. Jos. Albree,
Mrs. M. B. Suydam,
Mrs. R. M. Leonard,
Mrs. James McFadden,
Mrs. I. M. Pennock.
Mrs. T. M. Carnegie,
Mrs. W. W. Speer.

An adjourned meeting will take place at the residence of Mrs. Jones, Duquesne Way, on Friday, February 19, at 2 P. M. It is earnestly desired that there will be a general attendance.

By order of the President.
M. S. STEWART, Secretary.

Artistic Fits

are a specialty with B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street.

In Thousands of Cases

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind cholic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

It Speaks for Itself;

is what a lady said of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the other day, for a single bottle cured my child of a most dreadful cough.

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of cloths, cassimeres and vestings await the order of customers at B. Tiegel's, No. 53 Smithfield street.

The Remington

is a great improvement over the Singer machine. No cog-wheels to make a noise, nor rolling cams to run heavy. We advise our readers to be sure to examine the Remington before purchasing. No city canvassers employed at the Remington office, No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

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from B. Tiegel, merchant tailor, No. 53 Smithfield street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have You a Cough?
HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this remedy is to-day without an equal. The best evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations under a similar name now offered for sale in this city, with which to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We make no false statements to dispose of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, and will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy known. Ask for McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and at 67 Fifth avenue; also at 85 Market street.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 14, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE — OR + Ft.	In.	DIREC-T'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
Cairo	17	3	—2	1	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati	12	3	—1	0	N. W.	Clear.
Louisville	7	7	—0	5	W.	Clear.
Memphis	17	9	—1	10	N. E.	Fair.
Nashville	10	2	—0	8	N.	Clear.
Shreveport	22	6	+0	4	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	4	8	..	..	N.	Fair.
Vicksburg	29	7	+0	8	N. E.	Lt. rain.

The Steamer Frank P. Gracey Burned—Loss $16,000—The Fleet in Green River.

EVANSVILLE, February 14.—Weather cold; mercury 21 to 28; wind from north. River falling slowly; 12 and 9-10 feet on the gauge. Ice thinning out. The Red Cloud arrived from Tennessee river and returns to-morrow. The Idlewild will probably leave for Cairo to-morrow.

The steamer Frank P. Gracey was burned in her ice harbor at Dutch Pond this morning, and is a total loss. She was built at Paducah in 1872, and was owned by Captains Wiley Simons, of Nashville, G. J. Grammer, and John Gaff, of Evansville. She was valued at $16,000, and insured for $12,000, as follows: Underwriters, of New York, American Central, of St. Louis, St. Joseph, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and Hartford, of Connecticut, $2,500 each, and Globe, of Chicago, $2,000. She had just been repaired at an expense of $1,000 preparatory to going in the Evansville and Cincinnati trade in place of the Shippers' Own. The fire originated in the chamberlain's room as the watchman was cooking his breakfast.

The ice bound fleet in Green river is all safe and the colony all well. Captains Crapster, Gilmore, Verehoff, Warren and James came down to church to-night.

LOUISVILLE, February 14.—Weather cold and clear. River 8 feet 6 inches in canal, and 6 feet 6 inches in Indian chute and falling; heavy ice floating; no navigation.

CINCINNATI, February 14—River 12 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather clear and cold.

NASHVILLE, February 14.—River falling; 8 feet 9 inches on the shoals.

CAIRO, February 14.—Arrived—Paragon, New Orleans. Departed—Cherokee, Cincinnati; Mary Alice, New Orleans. River 17 feet 3 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold; mercury 24.

MEMPHIS, February 14.—River fell 22 inches. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Capitol City, Cairo. Departed—Capitol City, Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, Febuary 14.—Up—Susie Silver and Belle Lee. River rose 8 inches. Weather cool and cloudy.

MARRIED:

HAWKINS—HAYS—Thursday evening, February 11th, at the residence of Richard Hays, 148 Penn avenue, by Rev. S. F. Scovel, D. D., Hon. W. G. HAWKINS, JR., and Miss JENNIE W. HAYS, both of this city.

DIED:

CRAIG—On February 10, 1875, at the residence of his daughter, Madison, Indiana, Hon. WALTER CRAIG, of Cross Creek Village, Washington county, Pa., in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Funeral on MONDAY, February 15th, at 11 A. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Major Wm. Lee, Cross Creek Village, Pa.

HOLGATE—On Saturday, February 13th, at 5 P. M., at the residence of her mother, 171 Webster avenue, SARAH, wife of Stephen Holgate, and sister of J. J. and George Booth.

Funeral will take place on TUESDAY, February 16th, from the residence of J. J. Booth, 169 Webster avenue, at 1 o'clock P. M., and will proceed to her late residence, Darragh street, Allegheny city, and from thence to Uniondale Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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Charges to suit the times.

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We now have a VALUABLE SPECIALTY in the Celebrated X L BURNER and Fire-Proof CHIMNEY, [illegible]
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GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS!
On the first of January we commence extensive improvements in one of our Sales Rooms during which we have to crowd the Goods in two rooms with room for one. [illegible] from TO-DAY, DECEMBER 11th, our ENTIRE STOCK at Lower Prices than First-class Goods have ever been sold in Pittsburgh.
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ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR
It has no Equal for Banishing
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They come out of their holes to die.
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Ask your Druggist for it.
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SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHNIA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINIA, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA.
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The Distinguished English Actress,
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AS LADY ELIZABETH,
IN **TWIXT AXE AND CROWN.**
SATURDAY—ROUSBY MATINEE.

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SEE THE COMPANY TO BEGIN WITH.
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Saturday Evening, February 20, at 8,
BELLINI'S CHARMING OPERA,
LA SONNAMBULA.
MLLE. BIANCA DONADIO [illegible]
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Germania Orchestra Concert No. 6.
FRIDAY, February 19th, 1875.
At which Miss ANNA ROSENBERG will assist.
Programme:
[illegible]

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